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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

CRITICISM OF REACTIONARY VIEWS ON WAR

Criticizing the Reactionary Views of Lin Piao and of Confucius and Mencius on War 1

OIL CRISIS

The Just Struggle of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Brooks No Vilification 8

THIRD WORLD

The Third World Is the Main Force Opposed to the Struggle of the Two Rivals for Hegemony 11

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Page

US-SOVIET CONTENTION

Alliance of Bandits and Violent Contention 14

WORKS BY MARX AND ENGELS

Chinese Edition of Works by Marx and Engels Off Press 16

AMATEUR LITERARY ACTIVITIES

Amateur Literary Activities in South China Minority Hsien 16

LOESS HIGHLANDS

Loess Highlands Undergo Great Changes 19

TEA PRODUCTION

Szechwan Expands Tea Production 22

SEA PORTS

North China Sea Port Takes on New Look 23

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian Minister of External Affairs Arrives in Peking 25

Chinese Foreign Minister Holds Talks with Gambian Minister of External Affairs 25

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Gambian Minister of External Affairs 26

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Gambian Minister of External Affairs 26

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Women's Delegation Tours Japan's Kanagawa Prefecture 29

Government Leaders, Friendly Japanese Personages Greet Chinese Party and Government Leaders 30

Chinese Women's Delegation Leaves Japan for Home 30

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

New Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Mauritanian President 31

Page

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Government Economic Delegation 32

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L) Congratulates Chairman Mao, Premier Chou on Holding of Chinese National People's Congress 32

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Trade Delegation Leaves Karachi for Sri Lanka 34

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan President Receives Chinese Ambassador 34

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Presents Film to President Stevens 35

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Working People's Plight 35

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago Dr. Williams To Pay Working Visit to China 39

Prime Minister Dr. Eric Eustace Williams of Trinidad and Tobago Arrives to Warm Welcome in Peking 40

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Determined To Defend Resources Within 200-Mile Territorial Waters 41

NATIONAL

CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Strengthen Party Building and the Centralized Leadership of the Party 42

PRC CONSTITUTION

Cardinal Law for Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat - by Kan Wen 48

Page

PARTY BASIC LINE

Uphold the Party's Basic Line and Vigorously Practice Socialism 52

CRITICISM OF SOVIET REVISIONIST "RELAXATION"

Advocating "Relaxation" and Peddling "Charlatanry" 54

SUPPORTING THE ARMY AND CHERISHING THE PEOPLE

State Council and Military Commission Circular on Supporting Army and Cherishing People 56

CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Chinese Cadres Active in Productive Labor 58

MINORITY NATIONALITIES CADRES

Leading Cadres of Minority Nationalities for Northwest China Autonomous Prefecture 61

ROAD MAINTENANCE

Road Maintenance Workers Ensure Highland Traffic 63

SHIPBUILDING

China Develops Shipbuilding Industry Self-Reliantly 65

SPORTS

Seething Winter Sports Activities in China 68

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine President Greets Chairman Chu Teh on His Re-election 70

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Gives Reception in Peking 70

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian President Greets Premier Chou En-lai 71

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese President Greets Premier Chou En-lai 71

Page

Burmese Premier Greets Premier Chou En-lai 72

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Chinese Foreign Minister Continues Talks with Gambian Minister of External Affairs 72

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Calcutta 73

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Communist Party (M-L) General Secretary Greets Convocation of China's Fourth National People's Congress . . . 74

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador 74

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hao Chung-shih Meets Japanese Friends 75

CHINA AND KOREA

Film Reception in Peking Marks Korean People's Army Day Anniversary 75

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Supreme Head of State Receives Chinese Ambassador 76

Malayan Communist Party Greets Successful Holding of China's Fourth National People's Congress 76

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Technical Group Leaves Mexico for Home 77

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Papua New Guinean Minister for Defense, Foreign Relations and Trade Arrives in Peking 78

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Colombo 78

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation 79

Page

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Greets Premier Chou En-lai on Re-appointment 79

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Prime Minister Dr. Eric E. Williams of Trinidad and Tobago 80

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Holds Talks with Prime Minister Eric Eustace Williams 80

Peking Banquet Welcomes Prime Minister Dr. William of Trinidad and Tobago 81

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish President Greets Chairman Chu Teh 82

Turkish Prime Minister Greets Premier Chou En-lai 82

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****
* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF REACTIONARY VIEWS ON WAR

Criticizing the Reactionary Views of Lin Piao and of Confucius and Mencius on War

by

the group of theorists of the 9th company of a certain regiment of the Tientsin units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 29, 1975)

On the question of war, the Marxist viewpoint is fundamentally antagonistic to the revisionist one. Marxism holds that war is the product of private ownership and class society and is the highest form of class struggle. There are only two kinds of war, just and unjust. We praise, support and take part in just revolutionary wars because "revolutions and revolutionary wars are inevitable in class society, and without them it is impossible for the people to win political power." We are of the view that there is only one way to abolish wars, and this is to abolish unjust counter-revolutionary wars with just revolutionary wars. Lin Piao obliterated the class essence of wars, confused the differences between just and unjust wars, opposed revolutionary violence and advocated counter-revolutionary violence. On the question of war, the reactionary stand and viewpoint of Lin Piao and those of Confucius and Mencius are imbued with the same spirit.

I

Like Confucius and Mencius, Lin Piao made a fuss of the question of the origin of war for the purpose of opposing just wars. He nonsensically said that "military science began as a brawl which was afterward transformed into a battle." This is precisely some wornout trash plagiarized from Confucius. Confucius had said that man was born with joy and anger which were the causes that led to war, and therefore wars were born at the same

time with mankind. With one using man's joy and anger to explain the origin of war and the other using "brawl" and "battle" to confuse the issue, although their versions are not the same, they have both removed the class content of wars, obliterated the class essence of wars, and described wars as determined by the natural attributes of man.

Are wars really determined by the natural attributes of man? No. Marxism holds that private ownership, class oppression and class antagonism are the root causes of wars. Chairman Mao says, "War is the highest form of struggle for resolving contradictions, when they have developed to a certain stage, between classes, nations, states, or political groups, and it has existed ever since the emergence of private property and of classes." This brilliant statement by Chairman Mao has scientifically revealed the origin and class essence of wars and incisively expounded the relationship of wars with politics and economics. "War is the continuation of politics," and the wars of a given class are for serving the political objectives of a given class and the preservation of the relations of a given system of ownership.

In primitive society, there was no private property and there were not the phenomena of class oppression and class antagonism. Coming to slave society, following the appearance of private ownership, class oppression and class antagonism, there also appeared wars. The wars arising from slave uprisings were for opposing the practice of economic exploitation and political oppression by the slave-owning aristocracy. The wars waged by the newly emerging landlord class against the slave owners were for seizing power from the slave-owning aristocracy and for transforming the dictatorship of the slave-owner class into the dictatorship of the landlord class and the slave-owners' system of ownership into the system of ownership of the landlord class. The counter-revolutionary wars waged by the slave owners were for upholding and restoring the dictatorship of the slave-owner class and the relations of production of the slavery system.

Confucius clamored, "When good government prevails in the empire, ceremonies, music and punitive military expeditions proceed from the Son of Heaven." His so-called "good government" referred to the dictatorship of the slave-owner class and the relations of production of the slavery system. Mencius clamored, "The launching of punitive military expeditions is for rectifying names." What were considered to be the "correct" "names"? According to his viewpoint, the most fundamental one was the need to begin with the restoration of the "system of dividing land into nine squares" of the slavery system. This showed that the wars advocated by Confucius and Mencius were precisely for serving their reactionary political line of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," or the upholding and restoration of the dictatorship of the slave-owner class and the relations of production of the slavery system.

In feudal society, the peasant uprisings and peasant wars were for resisting and overthrowing political oppression and economic exploitation by the landlord class, but the wars of the landlord class were for upholding the dictatorship of the landlord class and the feudal relations of production.

The revolutionary wars and wars of resistance for self-defense which Chairman Mao and the Communist Party led the proletariat of China and the people of the whole country to carry out were for overthrowing the semi-feudal, semi-colonial social system and relations of production and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist relations of production before liberation. After liberation, they were for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and defending the socialist revolution and construction. Lin Piao and company clamored that it was necessary to use counter-revolutionary armed "upheaval" to prevent our socialist revolution from marching forward in victory, or to subvert our proletarian dictatorship, change our socialist relations of production and restore the dictatorship of the landlord and bourgeois classes and the capitalist relations of production. All this shows that war is the highest form of class struggle. Wars that stand above classes or are alienated from politics fundamentally do not exist. It is entirely anti-Marxist for Lin Piao to obliterate the class essence of wars and ascribe the causes of wars to the natural attributes of man.

II

On the question of war, all reactionaries invariably confuse the boundaries of just and unjust wars and are hence opposed to just wars. This was precisely the course taken by Lin Piao as well as Confucius and Mencius.

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao mortally feared and bitterly hated the revolutionary wars of the people and the revolutionary violence of the proletariat. In 1960, Lin Piao attacked the I Ho T'uan Movement and nonsensically said that the practice of "wanton slaughter" by the Boxers brought in the "allied forces of the eight powers." He openly distorted the historical facts to defend imperialist aggression. On October 1, 1969, when the people all over the country were celebrating with joy the 20th anniversary of the founding of new China and the daily strengthening dictatorship of the proletariat, Lin Piao hid in a dark corner to write the scrolls bearing the words, "Those who depend on virtue prosper; those who depend on force perish." In appearance,he seemed to curse and oppose all kinds of violence and wars. Actually, he cursed and opposed only revolutionary violence and just wars. He not only did not curse and oppose but also vigorously advocated counter-revolutionary violence and counter-revolutionary wars. Didn't Lin Piao precisely behave in this way? On the one hand, he used the reactionary language of the Confucian school--"those who depend on virtue prosper; those who depend on force perish"--to curse the dictatorship of the proletariat, and on the other hand, he instigated his sworn confederates to concoct secretly the plan for a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'" in a vain attempt to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and set up the fascist dynasty of the Lin family in China.

Lenin pointed out, "It is wrong in theory and harmful in practice not to distinguish between the types of wars." Lin Piao confused the boundaries of just and unjust wars and maliciously attacked the revolutionary wars. This bared his despicable betrayal of Marxism and his features as a traitor.

Lin Piao and company used the smokescreen of opposing all wars to oppose the revolutionary wars and to advocate counter-revolutionary wars. This was also learned from the reactionary Confucianists in history. Gnashing his teeth, Confucius swore that "those who throw their weight around and are warlike will not come to a good end." Mencius ferociously called for "the highest punishment for those good at fighting battles." It appeared that they extremely detested all wars. Actually, they cursed and opposed only the slave uprisings and the wars waged by the newly emerging landlord class for overthrowing the rule of the slave-owning aristocracy. As regards the counter-revolutionary violence adopted and the reactionary wars waged by the slave owners for "reviving states that are extinct, restoring families whose line of succession has been broken and calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity," they not only did not oppose them but also fervently supported and actively engineered them.

The chieftain of the slave owners of the Cheng State ruthlessly suppressed the slave uprising and massacred all the insurgent slaves at Huan-p'u. When Confucius heard of this,he danced with joy and again and again applauded it. He also clamored, "When the slaves are treated too leniently, they are bound to rise in rebellion, and when the slaves rebel, they must be harshly suppressed!" When he heard that the newly emerging landlord T'ien Ch'eng-tzu of the Ch'i State had killed Duke Chien of Ch'i, the chieftain of slave owners, although he was already 71 years old and mortally ill, he still staggered out of bed at the risk of his life and walked with faltering steps to see the chieftain of slave owners or monarch of Lu, demanding that he send troops to quell T'ien Ch'eng-tzu. Mencius vigorously advocated the mobilization of "just troops" to "quell those at the lower levels," in a desire to launch counter-revolutionary wars for the restoration of the slavery system.

The followers of Confucius and Mencius were all simon-pure counter-revolutionary war maniacs. In what respect were they opposed to all wars? This was nothing more than "to permit the provincial governor to commit arson but disallow the common people to light their lamps."

"In class society, everyone lives as a member of a particular class, and every kind of thinking, without exception, is stamped with the brand of a class." This is especially so when dealing with the question of war. All classes either consciously or unconsciously proceed from their own class stand and interests to establish their views and attitudes toward wars of different nature. The advanced revolutionary classes necessarily back up and support the progressive just wars and oppose the counter-revolutionary unjust wars, while the reactionary classes on the decline necessarily follow the opposite course. This has been testified to by several thousand years of history since there were wars.

Confucius, Mencius and their like represented the reactionary moribund classes, and the wars they carried out were reactionary and had no popular support. Therefore, they dared not openly set forth their own viewpoint and had to use the tactic of confusing just and unjust wars and the smokescreen

of opposing all wars to oppose just wars and wage counter-revolutionary wars. Lin Piao was also like this. Because his vain attempt to use a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat to topple our proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism had no popular support, he therefore copied the tactic of Confucius and Mencius.

The proletariat and its political party represent the fundamental interests of the broad masses of the people. Our cause is a just cause and is in conformity with the objective laws governing social development. Consequently, there is no need to conceal our own viewpoint. We openly declare that we are opposed to all unjust wars impeding progress, but "we communists not only do not oppose but also actively take part" in progressive just wars. This is the stand and attitude of us revolutionary fighters toward war.

III

On the question of war, a swindle Lin Piao and the followers of Confucius and Mencius played with was to disseminate illusions for peace and to publicize and extol the use of the doctrine of "benevolence and righteousness" to abolish wars.

In 1946 when the Kuomintang reactionaries were launching frenzied attacks against our liberated areas, Lin Piao cried that "we have again and again made known our demand for peace and democracy and our willingness to cooperate with the Kuomintang in the Northeast" "so that the Northeast can usher in the new stage of peace and democracy along with the whole country." Wasn't this a flagrant call on the people to lay down their arms, abandon the struggle and capitulate on their knees to Chiang Kai-shek? When the enemies came to kill us with their swords, we also could only take up our swords to offer resistance. Confronted by the sanguinary massacre of the enemies, how could we discuss "peace" and "cooperation" with them? The armymen and people of the liberated areas naturally paid no attention to what Lin Piao preached. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "taking the stand of fighting in self-defense and making all efforts to smash the Kuomintang attacks remains to be the central task of all liberated areas," they waged heroic struggles against the enemy and used combat to defend the fruits of victory.

In 1969 when Soviet revisionist social-imperialism launched armed aggression against our Chenpao Island, Lin Piao again clamored that it was necessary to "adopt the ways of men of virtue toward the world" and sang aloud the tune of "peace is prized" in a vain attempt to tell us to surrender submissively the sacred territory of the motherland to Soviet revisionism. The veteran anti-communist element Ch'en Po-ta counseled the Soviet revisionists "to lay down their butcher's knife and immediately become a Buddha." Chairman Mao teaches us, "When we say that 'imperialism is very ferocious,' we mean that its nature cannot be changed and that the imperialists will never agree to lay down their butcher's knife and also never can become a Buddha till their doom." Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is very ambitious and is aggressive by nature. How can it "lay down the butcher's

knife and immediately become a Buddha"? The criminal object of Ch'en Po-ta was to make a vain attempt to benumb us and make us lower our guard against Soviet revisionism.

This canon of "peace" and "benevolence and righteousness" recited by Lin Piao and company was also copied from the reactionary Confucian scholars in history. Confucius and Mencius cudgeled their brains for a way to abolish wars and realize "peace," and called it the abolition of wars by means of "benevolence and righteousness." On one occasion, Tzu Kung inquired of Confucius the way to administer the government. Confucius told him "to part with military equipment and food" and to preserve "confidence." He meant to say that troops and food could be dispensed with provided there were such things as "benevolence and righteousness." Mencius told a more wonderful story by saying that provided "benevolence and righteousness" were brought along to persuade the two sides at war, they would be "so pleased with benevolence and righteousness that they would recall their troops," thus realizing peace. This was nothing more than a false sermon which they themselves also were ready to implement. What they wanted to "dispense with" were but the progressive armed forces and just wars, and they had not the least intention to "dispense with" the counter-revolutionary armed forces and reactionary wars for defending the slavery system. Therefore, in their call for dispensing with wars by means of "benevolence and righteousness," there lurked a great danger of war.

During the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals there was in the State of Sung a high official called Hsiang Hsü who advocated the abolition of wars by means of "benevolence and righteousness" and wanted to abolish wars among feudal princes by means of "dispensing with military equipment." They met to swear mutual devotion, to discuss "benevolence and righteousness" and to hold armistice negotiations. For the sake of showing their resolution and faith in realizing "peace," they also smeared their mouths with blood, but before blood on their mouths was dry and their oaths were still ringing in their ears, the war drums were sounded again.

The abolition of wars by means of "benevolence and righteousness" is very deceptive by nature and has consequently been copied by reactionaries at home and abroad. Today, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has also charted for the people of the world a road to realize "lasting peace," in an attempt to make people believe that provided the proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries lay down their arms and practice "disarmament," it is possible to realize "lasting peace." The Soviet revisionists have also said that the money saved from "disarmament" can help the backward areas and nations carry out construction and improve the livelihood of the people. Please see how much they "care" for the people of the backward areas and nations! This is entirely a big swindle.

Lenin had said that the imperialist governments "all give lip service to and talk freely about peace and justice, but are actually engaged in wars of aggression for plunder." Stalin pointed out that the pacificism worshipped by imperialism "goes after only one goal: to prepare for new

wars but use the resounding term of peace to hoodwink the masses." This is precisely what the new Tsar of Soviet revisionism is doing. He on the one hand makes a loud cry for "peace" but on the other hand he stretches out his hand everywhere to practice plunder, aggression and expansion. He daily gives lip service to "disarmament" but is actually engaged in armament expansion. He has signed with another superpower one treaty after another for the "restriction" of this or that kind of weapon, but the more "restrictions" there are, the faster the number of their weapons grow. Their object in talking freely about "peace" is to use these resounding terms to hoodwink the people of the world into lowering their vigilance. Behind that smokescreen of "peace" of Soviet revisionism, there also lurks a greater danger of war. The road of "lasting peace" publicized and extolled by Soviet revisionism is precisely the road leading to war as well as the road to realizing its vain attempt to enslave and exploit forever the oppressed peoples and nations of the world.

We hope that peace can be realized and war can be abolished. But peace has to be realized by means of struggle, and if imperialism unleashes a war, we can only wage a revolutionary war to destroy it. So long as there are imperialism and social-imperialism, there is no peace in the world and war cannot be avoided. We certainly must criticize in depth the reactionary views of Lin Piao and Confucius and Mencius on war, firmly embrace the Marxist view on war, and thoroughly expose the "smokescreen" of peace spread by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. We must heighten our vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and be ready at any time to use the revolutionary just war to destroy the counter-revolutionary unjust war. Together with the people of the whole world, we must contribute our strength toward thoroughly interring imperialism, revisionism and reaction, liberating the whole of mankind and finally abolishing all wars on earth!

* * *

OIL CRISIS

The Just Struggle of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Brooks No Vilification

by

the workers' criticism group of the Takang Oilfield

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 26, 1974)

The year 1974 is a year that sees the torrents of the struggle of the Third World against imperialism and hegemonism rolling forward. Over the course of more than one year, the petroleum exporting countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have scored an impressive victory in their just struggle to defend their state sovereignty, protect their national resources and oppose the international petroleum monopoly consortia. They have seized back from the international petroleum monopoly consortia immeasurable power to determine and set the price for their own oil. Many petroleum exporting countries have adopted firm measures for the nationalization of oil. Recently, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has again decided to set a single price for petroleum. Their use of the weapon of petroleum to strike telling blows at the hegemonism of the superpowers and the international petroleum monopoly consortia has greatly heightened the will of the Third World and fully revealed the enormous might of the developing countries fighting in unity. We petroleum workers of China firmly support the just struggle of the petroleum exporting countries and hail the fresh victory they have won.

For a long time, the international petroleum monopoly consortia have regarded the petroleum resources of the Third World as their highly profitable "money tree" and carried out ruthless exploitation for the extraction of super profits. One or two superpowers have also made use of petroleum as a tool for carrying out power politics and hegemonism. At present, the mighty victory of the petroleum exporting countries, like a sharp knife, has hurt the international petroleum monopoly consortia and put them in panic. Meanwhile, their lawyers and spokesmen have also disseminated all kinds of fallacies to slander and vilify the just measures taken by the petroleum exporting countries to defend their state sovereignty and safeguard their national interests.

They have said, "The present economic crisis in the West is caused by the oil crisis." This is a complete distortion of the truth. Everybody knows that the economic crisis is the inevitable product of the moribund and decadent capitalist system.

For more than a century, this kind of economic crisis all along appeared periodically. There is no need to go too far back. In the twenty and more years after the Second World War alone, there had already been five rather serious economic crises in the United States. At that time, the petroleum producing countries of the Third World were the "private precincts"

of the international petroleum monopoly consortia and the problem of oil price did not exist. It can be seen that the occurrence of economic crises is not necessarily linked with the level of oil price. If they insisted on linking the two together, it could only be said that imperialism is just trying hard to rely on its monopoly to transfer the crisis to the Third World, including the petroleum exporting countries, and make them suffer grave losses. The just struggle of the petroleum exporting countries is merely a self-defense measure taken to prevent imperialism from transferring the crisis to them. Because of this, the allegation that the economic crisis is caused by the petroleum exporting countries is just a wild talk.

They have said that the increase of oil price by the petroleum exporting countries is "the use of economic strength to encroach upon others." This is an even more flagrant case of confounding black and white, like a thief crying "stop thief." Actually, who has encroached upon whom? For many years, imperialism by artful stealing and open robbery has sucked dry and extracted countless petroleum resources from the Third World. As a saying goes, "Oil is thicker than blood." At present, these oil producing countries, which for generations had been exploited by imperialism, are in the process of recovering the sovereign right to their own resources by setting their own price. This is right and proper. How can this right and proper course of action be construed as "criminal" "encroachment upon others"? There is no such logic in the world!

What is even more intolerable is the fact that they have actually made open threats against the petroleum exporting countries by declaring their intention to take action for so-called "defense." This is to harp on once again the old tune of the "gunboat policy" of the 19th century. However, we are now in the seventies of the 20th century, and the era in which the imperialists could do whatever they liked and ride roughshod over the people is gone forever. By rising in great vigor, fighting in unity and acting in concert, the countries of the Third World have formed a mighty and irresistible force. Their determination and will to defend their state sovereignty and protect their national resources cannot be shaken. It is of no avail for the imperialists to fly into a rage or to resort to empty threats to scare others.

As to the use of petroleum by the imperialists as their tool of aggression and exploitation, we Chinese people also have deep insight. Before liberation, the imperialist petroleum monopoly consortia dumped petroleum in China to strangle our national petroleum industry. After liberation, in the early part of the fifties, one of the superpowers staged an embargo against us and one of the essential materials was petroleum. In the sixties, another superpower again used petroleum to exert pressure on us in an effort to take us by the neck.

However, "we Chinese people have fortitude and spirit." Under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee and by adhering to the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, our petroleum workers have, with the support of the people throughout the world, surmounted

all difficulties and fought a handsome battle at Tach'ing. With the sound of the drilling rigs rumbling in the air and crude oil flowing out in an endless stream, the treasure cache which for millennia had laid dormant underground has finally been brought to light for supplying light and heat to socialist revolution and construction. Inspired by the spirit of Tach'ing, we have in succession opened up such new fields as the "Shengli" Oilfield and the "Takang" Oilfield. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, there has been a vigorous development in China's petroleum industry. Both the new and old oilfields are prospering and oil production has made rapid development.

Standing on the platform of the drilling rig, we set our eyes on the whole world. Although we and many petroleum exporting countries of the Third World are far apart, the common historical lot and the great struggle against imperialism and hegemonism have linked our hearts closely together. We firmly support the just struggle of the petroleum exporting countries to defend their state sovereignty and to protect their national resources. We also deeply believe that although their struggle against the international petroleum monopoly consortia would still encounter setbacks and difficulties, they surely will be able to score still greater victories.

* * *

THIRD WORLD

The Third World Is the Main Force Opposed to the Struggle of the Two Rivals for Hegemony

by

theoretical study group of carbonized silicon workshop

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 24, 1974)

Lenin has thoroughly exposed in his book Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism the economic substance and basic characteristics of imperialism, and pointed out the inevitability of monopolized capital to practice aggression and expansion abroad. Imperialism practice political "annexation" as well as economic "annexation." Lenin says, "Particularly intensified becomes the yoke of national oppression and the striving for annexations, i.e., the violation of national independence (for annexation is nothing but the violation of the rights of nations to self-determination)." Hence, "the exploitation of an increasing number of small or weak nations by a handful of the richest or most powerful nations." This is basically why the Third World has been politically oppressed for so long, and is economically poor and backward.

After the Second World War, many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have won their independence politically. However, imperialism and colonialism still attempt to control the economic pulse of these countries, and the two superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union have adopted a new form of colonialism. They have continually intensified their plunder and exploitation of and their political interference in the developing countries, through export of capital, "transnational companies," "aid," etc. In particular, "in these backward countries profits are usually high, for capital is scarce, the price of land is relatively cheap, wages are low, and raw materials are also cheap." In the eyes of the imperialists, these countries are just like a tray of delicious meat on the dinner table, and these greedy and envious bandits are locked in struggle for them. Today, the two superpowers have become the biggest exploiters and oppressors. That Soviet revisionist renegade clique, which has been transformed into social-imperialism, and imperialism are two bad molds cast from the same die.

In the practice of neo-colonialism in the Third World, the former is no less inferior to the other superpower. What is more dangerous is that it displays the signboard of "socialism" for swindling people everywhere. In the course of exposing the sins of imperialism in the plunder of colonies, Lenin had profoundly pointed out, "It wants to peel two hides from one cow." One piece represents profits from loans and the other profits from loans provided through sales of goods. But today, Soviet social-imperialism wants to peel off "four hides." They are: (1) Profits from loans; (2) the "aided" countries must use the loans to purchase at a high price old installations and accumulated material supplies

from Soviet revisionism; (3) it is stipulated that after the completion of enterprises "built with aids," they have to pay back the loans with their products or cheap raw materials; (4) large numbers of "specialists," "consultants" drawing high salaries and allowances are sent to the "aided" countries. It can be seen that this social-imperialism is far more fierce and vicious than the old brand of imperialism.

Where there is exploitation and oppression, there is resistance. The control, plunder and exploitation of the superpowers are bound to meet with resistance from the people of the Third World. As Lenin had said, imperialism "leads to increased national oppression, and consequently, also to increasing resistance." The countries of the Third World have awakened more and more in the international disorder. As these countries have been oppressed most deeply, their opposition to oppression and their desire for liberation and development are the strongest, and they are most resolute and courageous in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. They have now become the main force in the struggle against the two rivals for hegemony.

(1) In the political field, a great victory has been won in national liberation and opposition to foreign intervention. Today, national liberation movements are like rising winds and surging clouds. The countries of the Third World have taken up guns and carried out armed struggles for national liberation. Recently, following the independence of Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique has also won its independence. The number of independent countries in Africa have grown from a few in the fifties to forty-two today in the seventies. For the sake of defending their state sovereignty, the countries of the Third World have also won great victories in the anti-subversion struggle. According to incomplete statistics, since 1971 more than twenty countries of the Third World have uncovered and driven out more than 700 Soviet revisionist spies.

(2) In the military field, the countries of the Third World have won one victory after another in the war against aggression. The people of the three Indo-China countries have defeated US imperialist aggression and have set up an example in the invincibility of just war with a small country defeating the big and the weak defeating the strong thus greatly strengthening the confidence of the people of various countries in the Third World in the war against aggression. In the fourth Middle East War, they have struck heavy blows at the Israeli invaders that have the support and connivance of the two superpowers, thus revealing the great strength of the Arabian people fighting in unity.

(3) In the economic field, they have carried out resolute struggles in defense of their state sovereignty against the practice of exploitation and plunder by the superpowers. They have waged resolute struggles for the defense of their rights over 200 nautical miles of territorial waters. Especially in the fourth Middle East War, the Arabian countries have united as one and used petroleum as their weapon. Through adopting the methods of cutting oil output, stopping oil supply to some imperialist and socialist countries and raising the price of oil, they have struck heavy blows at Zionism and the superpowers, thus fully revealing the combat strength of the Third World.

(4) In international relations, the countries of the Third World have played a greater and greater role in international affairs. In order to strengthen unity, march in step and face the enemy together, the Asian, African and Latin American countries have convened a number of meetings to strongly condemn imperialism, neo-colonialism, hegemonism and Zionism. The fourth conference of non-aligned countries held recently is a good example. At this conference, some countries have openly mentioned Soviet revisionist social-imperialism by name. This fully shows that the people of the Third World have gradually discerned the true features of Soviet revisionism.

A host of facts have eloquently shown that Lenin's scientific assertion that the deeper the national oppression the greater the resistance is entirely correct. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao advocated that "the small states should imitate the large" in a vain attempt to disintegrate the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American people against imperialism and hegemony and make the Asian, African and Latin American people bow docilely to the disposal of the superpowers. This has fully bared that he was a poor running dog of Soviet revisionist social imperialism.

Chairman Mao has said, "Imperialism has prepared the conditions for its own doom. These conditions are the awakening of the great masses of the people in the colonies and semi-colonies and in the imperialist countries themselves. Imperialism has pushed the great masses of the people throughout the world into the historical epoch of the great struggle to abolish imperialism." Today, the people of the Third World have gone into action, and the development of the international situation deeply show that the struggle of the Third World against hegemony is vigorously pushing the wheel of history forward.

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US-SOVIET CONTENTION

Alliance of Bandits and Violent Contention

by

theoretical study group of Grinding Wheel Workshop

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 24, 1974)

In his book Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism, when Lenin criticized Kautsky's "ultra-imperialism" on the foundation of deeply expanding the law of unbalanced development of imperialism, he pointed out that "an essential feature of imperialism is the rivalry between several Great Powers in their contention for hegemony." Imbalance of development among imperialism inevitably leads to contention, and for their own interests, they sometimes also would form some kinds of alliance. However, no matter what kind of alliance they might form, such alliance is invariably but the alliance of bandits for the retention and expansion of their territories, interests and sphere of influence. Their alliance is always temporary, and contention is unavoidable and cannot be eliminated.

Lenin not only criticized the nonsense of Kautsky's "ultra-imperialism" but also effectively bared the hypocrisy of Kautsky's statements by quoting many historical facts of the violent contention among imperialism at that time.

At the end of the 19th century, there broke out the uprising of the I Ho T'uan in China. Out of their own interests, the imperialists worked in collusion. The American, Russian and other imperialist bandits organized the joint forces of the eight powers to carry out the sanguinary massacre and suppression of the Chinese people. When these bandits divided up the loots, a violent contention set in. Tzarist Russia occupied the northeastern part of China. The sole control of Tzarist Russia roused objection from other imperialists. In 1904, there broke out the Russo-Japanese War. From the joint forces of the eight powers to the Russo-Japanese War, in less than four years, two of the fierce dogs in the alliance wildly bit at and fought against each other for this piece of choice meat. The callous historical facts had given this advocate of imperialism Kautsky a loud slap in the face.

Not only the historical facts have testified to the correctness of Lenin's statement. The present reality of the contention for hegemony between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, has also further testified that Lenin's assertion is an unbreakable truth.

As the loyal disciple of Kautsky, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique harps on once again the old tune of Kautsky's notorious "ultra-imperialism," and vigorously plays up the platitudes "US-Soviet cooperation," "balanced disarmament" and "restriction of strategic nuclear weapons." At four high-level conferences and after violent bargainings, although the Soviet Union and the US have apparently arrived at some agreements, they

in reality are engaged in even greater and more violent contention. After signing the so-called agreement on "restriction of offensive strategic weapons," while things are still hot, the US and the Soviet Union have already started a contest through conducting incessant tests of weapons. Both sides want to surpass the other, monopolize the nuclear superiority and contend for hegemony in nuclear weapons. Just as Lenin had profoundly pointed out, the essence of "disarmament" and "restriction" is mainly for weakening the adversary and undermine his hegemony." One of these two superpowers wants to uphold its vested interests and tries its very best to tie down the adversary hand and foot, while the other is very ambitious and wants to take over from the former. They have in appearance concluded some agreements, but secretly, they yearn to devour the other at one gulp.

Numerous facts show that between the two rival powers--the US and the Soviet Union, no matter whether they are ready to fight, or have signed some agreements, they have but changed the form of contention for hegemony. Their so-called "relaxation" is but a superficial phenomenon that could not cover up the essence of the contention. Just as Lenin had pointed out, "Forms of struggle may and do constantly change in accordance with varying, relatively particular and temporary causes, but the substance, its class content, positively cannot change, while classes exist."

Lenin had pointed out a number of times that imperialism means invasion, or war. Where the two superpowers are in contention, there is no peace. The more bad deeds and scandals the two superpowers have performed, the sooner will they be swept onto the garbage heap of history. This is the truth revealed by Lenin in his book Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism. This is the conclusion of history.

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WORKS BY MARX AND ENGELS

Chinese Edition of Works by Marx and Engels Off Press

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1975)

to meet the need of the chinese cadres and masses in their study of marxism-leninism, a chinese edition of the 25th volume (volume three of "capital"), part three of the 26th volume ("theories of surplus value") and the 30th, 32nd, 36th and 39th volumes (letters) of the "complete works of marx and engels" has been published by the people's publishing house. the volumes were translated into chinese by the bureau for the translation of marx-engels-lenin-stalin's works under the central committee of the communist party of china. the books are on sale at the hsinhua bookstores.

AMATEUR LITERARY ACTIVITIES

Amateur Literary Activities in South China Minority Hsien

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 30, 1975)

more than 300 amateur writers of the miao, yi, chuang and kelao nationalities have emerged in a multi-national county in south china since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966.

the minority peoples in the lunglin autonomous county like to sing folk songs.

many villages in the county have amateur writing groups. the amateur writers compose novels, plays, operas, poems and folk songs in praise of chairman mao, the great leader of all nationalities in china, the communist party and great successes achieved in the socialist revolution and construction.

li jung-chen, a young miao woman in hsinchou town, has written a long narrative poem and four other literary pieces in the past few years. the poem conveys deep feelings of the poor and lower-middle peasants for chairman mao and the communist party. it describes a miao girl student studying in a university to show the tremendous changes in her home village

and contrast the life of the miao people in new and old china.

before liberation, li jung-chen's father transported salt for a landlord. although he carried two huge loads of salt on a shoulder-pole across mountains year in, year out, his family could not afford to have salt for their food. children of the landlords studied in middle schools while his children were under-fed. since liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants' livelihood has steadily improved. li jung-chen's elder brother and sister went to study in universities and she herself became a primary school teacher after finishing middle school. college students and woman teacher for the miao people exclamation this is something that had never been dreamt of by villagers of the elder generation.

the lunglin multi-national autonomous county, known as "roof of kwangsi", is situated on a plateau. in old china, it produced very little food. as the saying goes, "an extensive hill slope sown in spring yields less than a basket of grain in autumn." since liberation, under the leadership of the communist party, the minority peoples in this county have embarked on the road of socialist collectivization. especially in the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, over 6,000 water conservancy projects have been completed, more than 2,000 hectares of land reclaimed and nearly 100 small hydro-electric power stations set up in the past ten years. as a result, the county's grain output has more than trebled that for early post-liberation days.

amateur minority writers have highlighted these changes in their poems and folk songs.

kuo cheng-ying, chairman of the women's association of the shechang brigade, led commune members in changing hills and gullies and building terraced fields of the tachai type and leading water uphill. this woman cadre of kelao nationality wrote a folk song:

green peaks towering, white clouds hovering low,

tachai-type fields ascend like ladders to heaven.

we carve hills, build fields, lead in water for irrigation,

rice aroma drifts all over the mountain.

i cut a bamboo and make a flute,

and hum new songs in a kelao village,

a thousand words and ten thousand tunes express one wish:

"a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

great changes in the mountain county have inspired both young and old people of the minority peoples to write poems and folk songs. sixtytwo-year-old poor peasant yang pa-chi often composes poems and songs in the evening. before liberation he had worked as hired hand for seven landlords and miao chieftains. he suffered bitterly and became blind and had to go begging. the founding of new china brought a new life to yang pa-chi. during the cultural revolution, a touring medical team of a local hospital performed an operation to restore his eye-sight. grateful for the attention the party and chairman mao show to the minority peoples, he has done his best for the collective cause.

during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, yang pa-chi composed poems and songs to condemn lin piao for parroting confucius' preachings and attempting to restore capitalism. he said: "the old society ruined my health and made me blind. new china restores my sight. we, the miao people, have set our hearts on taking the socialist road. i'll sing in defence of this revolutionary road exclamation"

minority amateur writers in lunglin county have also written operas, plays, stories and ballads, drawn paintings and taken photographs. a number of these appeared in the journals of the county or the autonomous region. "catch the vulture alive" -- popular serial pictures illustrating a children's story by an amateur writer of chuang nationality -- was shown at the 1973 national exhibition of serial pictures and traditional chinese paintings.

LOESS HIGHLANDS

Loess Highlands Undergo Great Changes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1975)

in the once desolate, wind-swept northwest china highlands, there are now endless rows of forest belts warding off sand storms from the deserts. vast expanses of sand have been turned into oases and new villages. mountain slopes have been terraced to prevent erosion. canals and pump wells found everywhere are bringing water to large tracts of thirsty fields.

this beautiful picture is the work of the 40 million people in shensi and kansu provinces and the ningsia hui autonomous region. to produce the change, they have displayed as much heroism in the past quarter of a century as in the revolutionary wars which they helped bring to nation-wide victory. during the war of resistance against japan, the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region was established here under the leadership of the communist party of china. yenan, a town in northern shensi, became the centre of the chinese revolution.

the two provinces and one autonomous region have now developed into important farming and animal husbandry areas in northwest china. in grain output, they achieved increases of 2.2 to 3.5 times over the early post-liberation days. despite drought, hail and frost, they harvested 10 to 30 per cent more last year than in 1973 to reach peak levels in local history. per hectare grain yield reached anywhere from 3.75 to 6 tons in many places. these figures would not catch the eye in the fertile yangtze river basin, but they are unusually high under northwest china's natural conditions.

these fairly rapid achievements are significant not only for the northwest, but unfold inspiring prospects for a faster rate of agricultural development practically everywhere in the country.

in terms of total area, one-fifth of this part of china is taken up by deserts and areas affected by sandstorms, including the four great deserts of maowusu, wulanpuho, tengri and patanchilin, and about one-third of it lies on the loess plateau south of the great wall and north of the lunghai railway where rainfall is scarce and a drought occurs in nine out of ten years.

sandstorms and droughts brought untold sufferings to the local people for centuries. the former devoured farmland and villages, while the latter caused famine and deaths. in lichuan county which is less than 100 kilometres. from the biggest northwest city of sian, the severe drought of 1929-1931 took a toll of 66,000 lives, or half of the county's population.

chinese history records numerous instances of the struggle conducted by the working people in northwest china against natural calamities. however, cruelly oppressed and exploited in the old society, they were unable to conquer sandstorms and droughts. grain output remained under 0.75 tons per hectare.

if a traveller sets out from chiayukuan pass, the western terminal of the great wall in kansu province, and follows this magnificent ancient structure eastward up to the northeastern tip of shensi, he will see row after row of broad windbreaks standing along the southern fringes of the deserts and effectively preventing their southward invasion. he will also be impressed by the host of new villages rising on oases which have replaced desolate sand dunes. a latest survey by the two provinces and the autonomous region shows that some 3,000 kilometres of forest belts covering a combined area of 533,000 hectares have been planted along the desert borders.

with strong winds blowing for 130 to 200 days a year, people along the fringes of the tengri and patanchilin deserts can count on only a meagre annual precipitation of 50 to 100 millimetres against an annual evaporation rate of over 2,600 mm. in such parched areas, no success could have been won in planting trees, controlling sandstorms, sinking wells, digging irrigation ditches, reclaiming land and growing crops short of a determination to conquer nature and a will to stick it out.

it is in this spirit that members of the tungsheng brigade situated in a big wind funnel along the tengri desert succeeded in building a windbreak 500 metres wide and 3,000 metres long. in the first year, not a drop of rain fell in four months after the saplings were planted. the commune members carried water from a drainage ditch four to five hundred metres away to water the young trees every day till most of them survived. carrying on such hard struggle in the next score of years, they cut ditches and led in water to irrigate the forest belt and finally raised grain yield to a three-ton average from each of their 13 hectares of cropland.

in the same spirit, members of the water-short yungan brigade sank wells on sandy land to irrigate their tree nursery. their first well, which is 60 metres deep, took them 46 days since they had to change their steel rods several times a day to drive an inch into the bedrock. then they dug six other deep wells, slashed a number of sand dunes, moved in good top soil and planted saplings. by sheer effort over the next six years, they eventually put up a 3.5 kilometres long windbreak.

how did these people come to have such a fine spirit? a 60-year-old peasant in chungwei county proposed the following answer: "today we are masters over nature and we must transform it in the interest of socialism."

a leading cadre said: "we have won these victories by relying on the people's strength, on the revolutionary initiative and creativeness of organized peasants." this was vividly illustrated by the example of the people in shensi who built a large irrigation project on the loess highland north of the wei river, one of the biggest tributaries of the yellow river.

rainfall is scarce and the ground water deep on the highland, resulting in a chronic shortage of irrigation water and drinking water for men and animals. three or four years ago, several hundred thousand people from a dozen counties in the western part of the highland spent more than two years building a big dam across a narrow gorge on the wei river west of paochi city and coupled it with a 220-kilometre concrete trunk canal. the water control project led water from the river up to the highland with a flow of 60 cubic metres per second to irrigate more than 100,000 hectares of dry fields. this has raised per hectare grain yield from 1.5 to 3.75 tons.

the project involved the removal of 190 hilltops and the construction of 13 tunnels, 5 big reservoirs and 615 sub-ditches totalling 1,400 kilometres. these added up to 84 million cubic metres of earth and stone work.

with a dogged determination, the builders relied on their own hands and simple tools to complete this huge project. using pushcarts, draft animals and shoulder poles and baskets, 200,000 builders carried over a million cubic metres of sand and stone to the worksites in less than three months, accomplishing a job to be handled by 60,000 freight wagons at a time, or by 400 lorries in a year.

the state appropriated large sums and despatched workers and technicians to build giant hydro-electric power stations and other key projects on the yellow river in this part of the country. meanwhile, the counties, people's communes and production brigades put up a great number of small and medium-sized projects by their own financial resources and manpower. after 25 years of hard work, the people in shensi and kansu provinces and the ningsia hui autonomous region have expanded their irrigated acreage 2.5 times or even nearly five times.

TEA PRODUCTION

Szechwan Expands Tea Production

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jan. 31, 1975)

szechwan, a major tea-producing province in china, reported a 200 per cent increase in tea acreage in 1974 over 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution, and a 62 per cent increase in tea output.

favoured by a warm climate and much rainfall, the southwest province is suitable for tea growth. since the beginning of the cultural revolution, great efforts have been made to expand tea acreage. about 66,600 hectares of tea gardens were laid out on uncultivated hills and slopes, and 26,600 hectares of these have reached the picking stage.

the number of tea-growing counties in the province has grown to 150. while expanding the tea-gardens, communes and their subdivisions avoid cutting into farmland so as to ensure rises in grain production. all 58 production teams of the shuangho commune in mingshan county grow tea by reclaiming wasteland. over the past four years, they terraced 200 hectares of hilly land and built tea gardens there, increasing tea acreage 300 per cent without taking up any grain cropland. in 1974, the commune achieved an almost 100 per cent rise in tea output and a 140 per cent rise in grain output over 1964 to become an advanced unit in the province in grain and tea production.

to facilitate tea cultivation and processing, adjacent production teams run joint tea gardens on the principle of mutual help and benefit. they deploy their manpower rationally and pool their funds to buy tea-processing machines. the province now has 6,000 such tea gardens with a total area of 40,000 hectares.

tea-growers everywhere have formed scientific research groups working on experimental plots and nurseries to raise output and improve quality. some plots yielded as much as 3.37 tons per hectare. the mengshan tea plantation, producer of the well-known "meng ting" tea, has just added two new varieties of de luxe tea.

SEA PORTS

North China Sea Port Takes on New Look

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1975)

formerly a coal outlet on pohai bay, chinhuangtao is now handling an assortment of imported and exported goods, including oil, coal, ores, iron, steel and cereals. it maintains trade contacts with more than 50 countries and regions and plays host to over 500 foreign vessels every year. the volume of cargoes the port handled last year was 13.8 times as much as that of 1948, the year before china's liberation.

a latest addition to the port facilities is an oil loading terminal, the first modern one in china, designed and built by chinese workers. running 1,500 metres long, it comprises a pier, a connecting bridge and two berths for 20,000-ton oil tankers. crude oil from china's biggest oilfield at taching, through a 1,000-kilometre-long underground pipeline, is pumped onto ships and trains destined for various parts of the country and abroad.

"when china's economy met with temporary difficulties in 1960, social-imperialism attempted to strangle us by cutting oil supply," recalled li ping-hua, a docker-turned-engineer at the terminal. "but this only served to fire us with greater enthusiasm to build the country self-reliantly. in the short span of two years, china achieved self-sufficiency in oil, with a small surplus for export. so, we built the loading terminal to facilitate oil transfer. we plan to add a few more wharves for the development of china's sea transport."

situated at the northeastern tip of hopei province, the port of chinhuangtao was built in 1900. it had served as a gateway for imperialists to plunder china's mineral resources before liberation. at that time the port had seven wooden wharves for small ships because the channel was narrow and the water shallow. all the loading and unloading was done with spades, poles and baskets.

liberation brought a new lease of life to the port. new wharves, silos, storage spaces, housing, schools and shops went up in quick succession. loading and unloading was by and large mechanized. many machines were made by the dockers themselves.

before liberation, the imperialists seized the right to pilot ships in and out of the port. with liberation the chinese people seized back that privilege. a corps of young pilots has been trained from among

mercantile marine school graduates and experienced workers. tien teh-kun, a tugboat deck hand, began to learn piloting in 1965. a little over a year later, he could do the job all by himself. over the past nine years he has piloted several hundred freighters safe and sound. he said, "i became a pilot from an ordinary worker during the great proletarian cultural revolution. i'm filled with pride whenever i mount the wheel house of a ship. the days are gone forever when imperialists could do whatever they pleased in chinese ports and seas."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian Minister of External Affairs Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1975)

alieu badara n'jie, minister of external affairs of the republic of the gambia, and his party arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

present at airport to welcome them were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke and leading members of departments concerned chao yuan, kao chien-chung and chin feng-chu.

Chinese Foreign Minister Holds Talks with Gambian Minister of External Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua held talks here today with alieu badara n'jie, minister of external affairs of the gambia.

taking part in the talks on the gambian side were eric h. christensen, secretary-general of the president's office, harry lloyd-evans, inspector-general of police, ousman sallah, ambassador of the gambia to saudi arabia, dr. lamin marenah, director of agriculture, and abdor a.b. n'jie, technical counsellor of the ministry of agriculture.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were vice-foreign minister ho ying, bureau director cheng fei of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, deputy department directors chao yuan and kao chien-chung of the foreign ministry and deputy bureau director chin feng-chu of the ministry of agriculture and forestry.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Gambian Minister of External Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in hospital here this afternoon with alieu badara n'jie, minister of external affairs of the republic of the gambia, and eric h. christensen, secretary-general of the president's office.

present on the occasion were chinese minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua and deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry chang han-chih and kao chien-chung.

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Gambian Minister of External Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of alieu badara n'jie, gambian minister of external affairs, and other distinguished gambian guests accompanying him on his china visit.

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and minister of external affairs alieu badara n'jie spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua praised the gambian government and people for the gratifying successes they achieved in the cause of safeguarding national independence, developing the national economy and building their country under the leadership of his excellency president jawara.

"in international affairs," he said, "the gambian government has pursued a policy of non-alignment, opposed imperialism, colonialism and racism, stood for african unity and solidarity, supported african national liberation movements and the just struggle of the arab and palestinian people, opposed the exploitation of poor countries by rich ones and called for a change in the inequitable international economic order, thus making useful contributions to the third world's cause of unity against imperialism."

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua pointed out: "at present, the world is advancing amidst intense turbulence, and the situation is most favourable to the people of all countries. the two superpowers are contending more and more fiercely for spheres of influence and world hegemony. they are having a very tough time. the people of the third world countries are uniting themselves more closely and carrying on an unremitting struggle with high morale and militancy to combat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, defend their national independence and state sovereignty, protect their natural resources and develop their national economy."

speaking of the victories the great african people won in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and superpower hegemonism, the foreign minister stated: "the colonialists and racists are by no means resigned to their doom; they are changing their tactics to wage a death-bed struggle. the superpowers, too, are engaged in disruption and trouble-making there. from their experiences in struggle, the african people, and particularly the people in southern africa, have become keenly aware that the road of advance is not smooth, that their task is still arduous, and that they can victoriously forge ahead in struggle only by getting united, basing themselves on fighting and skilfully using revolutionary dual tactics against counter-revolutionary dual tactics." "the chinese people will always stand on the side of the african people and resolutely support the great african people in their just struggle to bury colonialism and racism and win the independence and liberation of the whole african continent," he stressed.

the foreign minister concluded: "both china and the gambia belong to the third world. our two peoples have always rendered each other support and encouragement in the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism. recently, diplomatic relations were officially established between china and the gambia. this major step has turned a new page in the history of the relations between our two countries. we are sure that the visit to china by your excellency and the other distinguished guests from the gambia will enhance the mutual understanding and friendship of our two peoples and open up broad prospects for the development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. we wish complete success to your excellency's visit."

the gambian minister of external affairs alieu badara n'jie said in his speech: "we are in the people's republic of china primarily to get to know your country and people better." he pointed out that this was so important and essential for the development of sound and durable relations between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

he said: "my government appreciates the efforts of the people's republic of china to protect the interest of the third world to which she belongs and in which she plays a vital role. the third world to which we proudly belong, detached from great power rivalries, is pledged to the principles of peaceful co-existence and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations, to the assertion and protection of fundamental human rights, to recognition of the equality of all races and of all nations, large or small, rich or poor, to abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country and to the settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means. we are proud therefore that the gambia and china are united with other third world countries in the defence of these principles, and thereby making a vital contribution in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racialism and super-power-domination." "the trend of world events demonstrates that the struggle of people for independence represents an irresistible force which cannot be stopped by the wicked wantonness of imperialism, colonialism and racialism," the minister of external affairs said.

he stated: "my government is fully aware of the need to restore a permanent peace in the middle east which at the moment due to big power rivalries and the arrogance of the zionists is a serious threat to world peace and security. my government believes that the present state of uneasy peace in the middle east should not divert attention from the necessity for the zionist aggressors to withdraw from occupied arab lands and respect and restore the rights of the palestinian people."

in conclusion, minister of external affairs alieu badara n'jie said, as a result of this visit, the gambian government hoped that a foundation would be laid for future cooperation between china and the gambia for the mutual advantage of the two peoples.

among those present at the banquet were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister; li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; and chiang hui-tien, vice-minister of public health.

this afternoon, minister of external affairs alieu badara n'jie and other distinguished gambian guests visited the peking leather goods factory.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Women's Delegation Tours Japan's Kanagawa Prefecture

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 29, 1975)

the chinese women's delegation with pasang as leader and fu yu-fang and fang chiung as deputy leaders visited kanagawa prefecture, japan on january 24 and 25 to the warm welcome of women and other people in various sections of the prefecture and yokohama city. a reception was given in yokohama in honour of the chinese guests by the prefectural welcoming committee composed of some 40 women organizations. over 400 people were present at the reception including mayor's wife yukiko asukada. a message of greetings to the chinese women was adopted at the reception. it says: "we firmly call for the early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship in the light of the spirit of the japan-china joint statement, which is our major task at present in the work for peace." a representative of the welcoming committee said: "the 40 women organizations of kanagawa prefecture have got united for a common goal, that is, for friendship between the japanese and chinese women, for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty and the continuation of friendship between the two peoples from generation to generation."

the chinese guests arrived in yokohama from kawasaki city of kanagawa prefecture where they were given a warm welcome by the mayor and functionaries of the municipal government as well as residents of the city.

on january 26, the delegation visited the cities of urawa and iwatsuki in saitama prefecture. the prefectural governor and mayor of iwatsuki gave receptions for the guests. the visitors attended a rally organized for them by saitama welcoming committee composed of 14 women organizations and had a discussion with women from various trades in the prefecture.

Government Leaders, Friendly Japanese Personages Greet Chinese Party and Government Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1975)

government leaders of a number of countries recently sent messages to premier chou en-lai and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, congratulating them on their re-appointment as premier and vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china respectively.

messages to premier chou en-lai were sent from hussein el shafei, vice-president of the arab republic of egypt, and from henry a. kissinger, secretary of state of the united states of america. messages to vice-premier teng hsiao-ping were sent from mohammad hasan sharq, deputy prime minister of the republic of afghanistan, and from henry a. kissinger, secretary of state of the united states of america.

friendly japanese personages who sent messages to chinese party and government leaders were aiichiro fujiyama, tomomi narita, daisaku ikeda, kaheita okazaki, yoshimi furui, hideji kawasaki, yoshihiro inayama, masao shimizu, mikiko matsuyama, chojuro kawarazaki, tadashi yaoita, and saburo endo.

Chinese Women's Delegation Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 31, 1975)

the chinese women's delegation, with pasang as leader and fu yu-fang and fang chiung as deputy leaders, wound up its visit to japan and left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by over 100 japanese friends including sumiko tanaka, representative of the welcoming committee and diet member of the japan socialist party; and yasushi kashiwabara, diet member of the komei party.

present at the airport also were chinese charge d'affaires ad interim to japan mi kuo-chun and representatives of the korean and chinese residents in japan.

a reception was given by the chinese delegation yesterday evening to reciprocate the hospitality of the japanese women and other japanese friends. leader pasang said at the reception: "the friendship between

china and japan has found its way deeper into the hearts of the people." she added, "we have full reason to believe that so long as we continue our efforts, the aspirations of the chinese and japanese people for a lasting friendship is bound to come."

in her speech, inako sata, representative of the welcoming committee, pledged, "it is of great significance for the defence of world peace to organise activities in japan to promote the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty at the earliest possible date and to strengthen exchanges between japan and china. we japanese women together with the chinese women will resolutely contribute our efforts to this cause."

finance minister masayoshi ohira's wife shigeko ohira, sumiko tanaka and over 300 representatives of japanese women and well-known personages from various walks of life were present at the reception.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

New Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Mauritanian President

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Jan. 29, 1975)

kang mao-chao, new chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary kang mao-chao to mauritania, presented credentials to mauritanian president moktar ould daddah this morning in the presidential office.

after accepting the credentials, president ould daddah had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were hamdi ould mouknass, mauritanian minister of external affairs, and mohamed ali cherif, secretary general of the presidential office.

on the same evening, president daddah gave a dinner in honour of the chinese ambassador.

ambassador kang mao-chao arrived here yesterday morning. he called on minister ould mouknass in the afternoon.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jan. 30, 1975)

nepalese prime minister and minister for royal palace affairs and defence nagendra prasad rijal received and had a friendly conversation today with tao chi, vice-minister of communications and head of the chinese government economic delegation, and tsao chih, chinese ambassador to nepal and deputy-head of the delegation.

bhekha bahadur thapa, minister of state for finance, was present on the occasion.

the chinese delegation arrived in kathmandu on january 28. on the same day, the delegation called on bhekha bahadur thapa, minister of state for finance, and bhuwan man singh, minister of state for industry and commerce. in the evening, a banquet was given by minister of state for finance thapa in honour of the chinese delegation.

the delegation called on harka gurung, vice-chairman of the nepalese national planning commission, and gyanendra bahadur karki, minister of foreign affairs and finance yesterday.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L) Congratulates Chairman Mao, Premier Chou on Holding of Chinese National People's Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1975)

the workers' communist party (marxist-leninists) of norway has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai, congratulating them on the successful holding of the first session of the fourth national people's congress. the message reads:

we hereby extend to you our heart-felt congratulations upon the successful convening of the first session of the fourth national people's congress. we congratulate you upon the election of the standing committee with chu teh as chairman and the election of the new government with chou en-lai as premier.

this people's congress is based on the great achievements which the chinese people have won since the revolution. these achievements are summed up in the report on the work of the government by chou en-lai and the report on the revision of the constitution by chang chun-chiao. the new revised constitution of the people's republic is a reflection of the brilliant victories which the chinese communist party and the chinese people have won in the struggle for socialist construction and in the class struggle -- especially in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the campaign to criticize lin piao and confucius. it is these achievements which have made it possible to ascertain in the constitution that "the people's republic of china is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants".

chairman mao tsetung says: (boldface begins) "never forget class struggle". (boldface ends) the revolutionary workers, peasants and soldiers of china and the great communist party of china have firmly sticked to this teaching. therefore, revolution in china has exposed and defeated such counter-revolutionaries as liu shao-chi and lin piao, while in other countries, like the soviet union, capitalists have usurped power. this people's congress shows that china will continue to keep to the line of never forgetting class struggle. this guarantees that china will remain red, strengthen herself and continue to be a reliable support to the cause of liberation and revolution of the people the world over.

our party agrees with the summing-up of the world situation which premier chou en-lai made in the report on the work of the government: "the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, are the biggest international oppressors and exploiters today, and they are the source of a new world war." "at present, the factors for both revolution and war are increasing." "the people of all countries must get prepared." we think that the situation of our part of the world in the past years also shows clearly that this is correct.

long live the great revolution of china exclamation

long live the friendship between the peoples of china and norway exclamation

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Trade Delegation Leaves Karachi for Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 30, 1975)

the chinese government trade delegation led by minister of foreign trade li chiang left karachi for sri lanka today after a goodwill visit to pakistan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by pakistan sind provincial education minister alana, chinese ambassador lu wei-chao and chinese consul-general in karachi miao chiu-jui.

sind governor begum raana liaquat ali khan gave a dinner in honour of the chinese guests during their stay in karachi.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1975)

habyalimana juvenal, president of the republic of rwanda, received chinese ambassador huang shih-hsien at the presidency on january 28, and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from kigali, capital of that country.

present on the occasion was nsekalije aloys, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of rwanda.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Presents Film to President Stevens

(NCNA-English Freetown, Jan. 29, 1975)

chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi, on behalf of the chinese government, presented a coloured documentary film "warm welcome to the distinguished guests from sierra leone" to president siaka stevens at the state house here today.

before this, the president in the company of ambassador chao cheng-yi saw the film.

sierra leonean vice-president and prime minister s.i. koroma and cabinet ministers were also present at the film show.

the film records the president's successful state visit to china in 1973.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Working People's Plight

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1975)

the plight of the soviet working people is steadily worsening as a result of ruthless exploitation by the monopoly bureaucrat-capitalist class. their discontent with and resistance against the brezhnev clique is growing.

a basic change has taken place in the nature of the soviet state since the soviet party and state powers were usurped by the revisionist renegade clique. it has degenerated from a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into one ruled by the monopoly bureaucrat-capitalist class. in the soviet union led by lenin and stalin, all the soviet national income, including the portions that went into an accumulation fund and for consumption, belonged to the people and was used for the benefit of the people. at present, however, the vital lifelines of the soviet economy are in the hands of the monopoly bureaucrat-capitalist class and a large part of the soviet national income is used to tighten fascist rule, finance armaments expansion and war preparations, support the luxurious life of the privileged group at the top and add more capital to exact more surplus-value for them. in

the sense mentioned above, it may be said that in the soviet union today, profits from enterprises and those exacted in tsarist russia and other imperialist countries are in essence identical. the soviet monopoly bureaucrat-capitalist class is far more ruthless in exploiting the soviet working people than were the tsarist capitalists. in 1908, the rate of exploitation (the ratio between profits and workers' wages) in russian industry was about 100 per cent; in 1973 the soviet exploitation rate in this sector was as high as 200 per cent.

the soviet monopoly bureaucrat-capitalist class has constantly intensified labour in order to exact as much surplus-value as possible from the working people. at the 15th congress of soviet trade unions in march 1972, brezhnev exhorted soviet workers to engage in "strained and conscientious work". in recent years, the soviet revisionists adopted arrangements on the "scientific organization of labour" in industry and disseminated the so-called "shchekino experience" in a big way, thus increasing the workers' intensity of labour.

what does this "scientific organization of labour" mean? when exposing the "scientific system" used by capitalists to step up exploitation of the workers lenin pointed out: "it is sweating in strict accordance with all the precepts of science" which work "three times faster in sucking out every drop of the wage slave's nervous and physical energy". the soviet magazine "socialist labour" disclosed that during the period 1966 to 1970 over one million measures on the "scientific organization of labour" were put into practice in industry with resultant big "savings" in "wage funds" for the soviet revisionist authorities. through the use of such "scientific" methods, the health of many workers has been damaged and accidents in production have greatly increased.

the "shchekino experience" is a method adopted by the "shchekino" chemical combine to squeeze out of the workers more surplus-value by dismissing a part of the labour force and raising the labour intensity of those remaining. as marx penetratingly points out that the unchanged aim of capitalist production is to produce maximum surplus-value by means of minimum capital made in advance. the soviet press "trud" revealed that in the 292 enterprises in the russian federative republic alone which were "following the shchekino example", 70,000 people had been cut from the labour force by july 1, 1973. the most of the sackings were directly or indirectly related to the raising of labour intensity. by simplifying the types of work, expanding the scope of work and encouraging workers to do more kinds of work, the soviet revisionists are able to squeeze several times more surplus-value from a worker than, before in exchange for minimum wage increases. according to the

soviet journal "communist", no. 11, 1974, every ruble paid to the worker in the aksaisk plastics plant in bonus rewards for higher productivity produces a profit of 16 rubles and 60 kopecks.

in addition to exacting surplus-value in quantity from the soviet working people, the soviet monopoly bureaucrat-capitalist class also exploits them through the inhabitant tax. according to the material in the soviet revisionists' own publications, the inhabitant tax in the soviet union has been steadily increased over the past 10 years or more. the total inhabitant tax collected in 1960 amounted to 5,600 million rubles; it rose to 16,700 million rubles in 1974, an increase of some 200 per cent. the "1973 yearbook of soviet national economic statistics" shows that in 1973, the inhabitant tax paid by a workers' family represented more than 11 per cent of the combined wages of its members.

lenin points out: "the formation of a reserve army of unemployed is characteristic of capitalism in general" and "a surplus population is formed in all industries into which capitalism penetrates." today, the soviet press admits that "there is a surplus of labour power in some areas" of the soviet union, and that "residents' employment has already become a question." "a large reserve army of labour power has emerged" in the kurgan region, and as a result of their failure to find work in their own region, these people "have to leave their homes" to go job-hunting elsewhere.

in the soviet union today, those in charge of enterprises can sack workers at will while a large number "leave work voluntarily" because they are unable to put up with the bad working conditions. this has created a floating labour force with workers virtually thrown into unemployment in the period of floating. in 1973 the soviet journal "socialist labour" revealed that in 1972 the floating labour force in soviet industry accounted for 20 per cent of the total, that is, some 6.5 million. before being re-employed each worker wasted 28 working days. that meant 780,000 persons did not work in a year, a figure which would be much greater if floating manpower in the building and other sectors were included.

the soviet monopoly bureaucrat bourgeoisie's ruthless exploitation has brought serious difficulties to the life of the soviet working people. the revisionist chieftains and their journals have to admit that in the soviet union today, there are a considerable number of "families in economic difficulties". the soviet journal "socialist labour" interprets the term "families in economic difficulties" as meaning those whose incomes per capita are below the level required to "ensure the minimum standard

of living." these "families in economic difficulties" "involved 25 million people", the tass news agency disclosed last november. it can be assumed that the figure is greatly watered down and that, in fact, the situation is far more serious. soviet press reports estimate that such families involve some one-fifth of the urban population. the standard of living of a large number of "collective farm" members is far below that of low income urban workers and staff. according to the information in soviet revisionist publications, the monthly average income (in cash and kind) of field workers in "collective farms" who use draught animals and engage in manual labour is far below the norm the soviet revisionists themselves use to define "ensuring the minimum standard of material life." people in this category account for more than 50 per cent of all collective farmers. in addition, among pensioners, including the aged, disabled and those without relatives to look after them, there are several million more whose pensions are also far below the defined minimum standard.

inflation and rising prices have brought more difficulties to the soviet working people in the lower income category. according to the obviously understated figures issued by "the national economy of the u.s.s.r." published annually in the soviet union, in 1973, compared with 1960, the state retail prices of meat and poultry rose by 29 per cent, animal oils by 28 per cent and vegetables by 23 per cent. during the period 1960 to 1973, in the moscow state-run shops the retail price of flour went up by 48 per cent, beef by 33 per cent, cabbage by 66 per cent. prices on the free market rocketed even faster. the free market retail food prices were 35 per cent higher than on the state-controlled market in 1960, while in 1972, they had gone up 63 per cent. there are also disguised increases in the prices of many goods. the soviet magazine "communist" admits that some enterprises boosted prices of goods under the guise of "changing the designs and fashions of commodities" and other pretexts, impairing the material welfare of the lower-income workers in another form.

living standard among the non-russian working people in the soviet union is still lower owing to the great-russian chauvinist policy of national oppression pursued by the soviet revisionist renegade clique. the book, "the soviet union and the union republics in 1973", discloses that the average wage of the labour force in most non-russian republics is lower than that in the russian federative republic. for instance, the average wage of byelorussian workers is 16 per cent lower, in georgia, 20 per cent and in mordavia, 21 per cent. the non-russian republics are also discriminated against in the fields of consumer goods supply, housing, culture and education, and health and medical services. the "1973 yearbook of soviet national

economic statistics" reveals that the 1973 per capita retail sales in uzbek, azerbaijan and tajik republics were nearly 60 per cent of those in the russian federative republic. the number of doctors for every 10,000 people in the central-asian republics was one third less than in the russian federative republic.

the soviet working people have experienced the evil consequences of capitalist restoration from the stark reality of class oppression and clearly realized the reactionary nature of the soviet revisionist renegade clique. "our leaders and ordinary people belong to two different classes", a soviet worker stated. another soviet citizen bitterly noted: "revisionism is the root cause of all the soviet people's catastrophes today".

the soviet workers and peasants have carried out various forms of resistance against exploitation by the monopoly bureaucrat-capitalist class. in recent years, workers' slow-downs and absenteeism spread to every corner of the country. the soviet newspaper "trud" disclosed that in 1973 some 50 million working days were lost in industry and the building sector of the russian federative republic owing to absenteeism and slow-downs. this meant that 210,000 persons did not work for a year. absenteeism in the building units of the mordovian ministry of countryside building in 1973 was as high as 66 per cent of the total number of workers.

in recent years, mass strikes and demonstrations have taken place repeatedly in various places of the soviet union. the people's struggle against the soviet revisionists will further develop with the sharpening of the political and economic contradictions in the country and the intensified oppression of the people by the soviet revisionists.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago Dr. Williams to Pay Working Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1975)

dr. eric eustace williams, prime minister of trinidad and tobago, will pay a working visit to the people's republic of china beginning january 31, 1975, at the invitation of the chinese government.

Prime Minister Dr. Eric Eustace Williams of Trinidad and Tobago Arrives to Warm Welcome in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1975)

dr. eric eustace williams, prime minister of trinidad and tobago, arrived in peking by air this evening for a working visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

the distinguished trinidad and tobago guests were greeted at the airport by chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, ni chih-fu and ngapo ngawang-jigme; secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress chi peng-fei; vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung; vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries tang ke and vice-minister of finance chiang tung-ping.

at the airport flying the national flags of trinidad and tobago and china, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping extended on behalf of premier chou en-lai a warm welcome to prime minister williams on his revisit to china.

prime minister williams paid a state visit to china in november last year. during his current visit, prime minister williams will exchange views with chinese leaders on the further development of the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

accompanying prime minister williams on the visit are george chambers, minister of finance; eustace seignoret, permanent representative to the united nations; lance selman, senior superintendent of police; sylbert hyndman, assistant superintendent of police; and mrs. marjorie lee fook, secretary to the prime minister.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Determined to Defend Resources within 200-Mile Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1975)

the ecuadorian navy are determined to defend the fishery and other natural resources within ecuador's territorial waters of 200 nautical miles, reiterated yesterday naval commander eliel rodriguez in charge of fishery in the ecuadorian government. according to a report from quito.

on january 28 ecuadorian navy captured u.s. vessel "ocean queen" which was illegally fishing 130 nautical miles off shore. it is the fifth u.s. fishing vessel caught by the ecuadorian authorities within a week.

it was reported that the four u.s. fishing vessels including "calypso" caught by the ecuadorian navy on january 25 would be fined over 400,000 dollars by the ecuadorian authorities.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

February 14, 1975 No. 5792

****
* NATIONAL *
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CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Strengthen Party Building and the Centralized Leadership of the Party

- In the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the Wusu hsien committee in Sinkiang, through resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's line and policies for the proletarian revolution and uniting the cadres and masses of all nationalities, have developed the excellent situation at the frontier

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 12, 1975)

(NCNA Urumchi, January 11, 1975) Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Wusu hsien in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region has constantly consolidated and developed the excellent situation in socialist revolution and socialist construction. The basic experience of this hsien is that the hsien committee has resolutely complied with Chairman Mao's teaching: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspiare" in strengthening Party building and the central leadership of the Party. Over the past few years, through insisting on grasping this instruction, they have turned the hsien committee into a combat command post which is united as one, registered rapid development in the cause of revolution and construction.

As a result of the strengthening of the centralized leadership of the Party, there has emerged in Wusu hsien this excellent situation: The cadres and masses of all nationalities in the whole hsien are well united; the leading bodies at all levels are good at adopting the style of work of going into the midst of reality and the masses; the construction of the Party organizations at the basic level is constantly strengthened and they have

brought into full play their role as fighting citadels; the Party members and cadres have strengthened their Party sense, seriously and resolutely implemented the Party's line and policies and dared to resist the erroneous ideological trends.

Under this situation of the revolution, production registered rapid development. From 1970 to 1973, the total grain output of this hsien rapidly increased at a progressive rate averaging 22 percent per year. In 1974, the most severe drought since liberation was encountered, but spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the people of all nationalities overcame the drought, and created another record in history by breaking the 100 million catties mark in total grain output. It was also the best year in animal husbandry and cotton output since liberation. With their income increased and their living standard raised, the commune members rendered more and more contributions to the state. In the five years since 1970, the tax and surplus grain delivered and sold by this hsien to the state was nine times greater than the total grain output in the whole hsien in 1949.

The Hsien Committee Is United As One and Unity Means Strength

There are eleven standing members in the Wusu hsien committee. They come from "all corners of the country" and among them, there are old cadres, new cadres, cadres of minority nationalities and cadres transferred from the army. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, this squad is capable of closely rallying and fighting together mainly through grasping the following items:

(1) Toward people and things, they adhere to one dividing into two and adopt the attitude of scientific analysis. The hsien committee is of the opinion that although work in Wusu hsien has been interfered with by the erroneous line on a number of occasions in various periods since liberation, it is primarily credited with achievements. Everybody deems that it is very important to correctly analyze the situation in the whole hsien and clearly discern the main current so that the "squad members" have a unified understanding. In this way, between the newly transferred cadres and the original cadres engaged in local work within the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, and between the local cadres and the army cadres, there is a good ideological foundation for the proper practice of unity.

(2) Set up the Party for public interests without forming factions. When the leading members of the Wusu hsien committee have anything to say, they do so across the table, and when they have problems, they hold meetings to discuss them. They do not indulge themselves in petty and mean actions behind the backs of others. They comply with the discipline of the Party and follow the resolutions of the Party. When they talk, they uphold the principle of proletarian party spirit so that the class enemies and those people who do not do things in accordance with the principle of Party spirit have no crack to crawl through, thus defending the unity of the Party.

(3) Launch energetic ideological struggle. When the Wusu hsien committee encounters divergences in the question of principle, they are capable of starting from public interest, laying the facts on the table, arguing with reasons and fully airing their views. If unified understanding cannot be reached for the time being, things can be discussed again next time. After a meeting, the No. 1 man would hold heart-to-heart talks with others in order to gradually unify understanding on the question of the policies and principles of the Party and after that hold meetings again to make decisions. Between the leading members, problems are examined on the basis of one dividing into two. They try more often to find out their own shortcomings and the strong points of other comrades. They respect and learn from one another.

(4) The "squad members" in the Wusu hsien committee contend neither for fame nor gain. They neither take all credits nor shirk the blame. When there are mistakes, the leading cadre is bold in shouldering the responsibility. In this way, each member of the Party committe is cheerful and is able to work independently, boldly shoulder responsibilities and properly carry out the tasks assigned them. Once they discover that their work does not conform to the line and policies of the Party, the hsien committee neither cover up nor persist in their mistakes but rectify them once they occur. For example in the course of implementing policies, when they discovered on one occasion that they had committed deviation in the handling of two cadres, the No. 1 man of the hsien committee took the initiative in shouldering the responsibility and openly made a self-criticism at a meeting. As a result of this, the prestige of the leading body was not in the least lowered but was raised, and it won even greater confidence and support from the masses.

(5) The leading cadres insist on going into the midst of reality and the masses and they constantly improve the style of leadership. In the past two years, besides keeping one person to handle routine work and two persons to run errands, other comrades of the standing committee in the hsien committee constantly stay at selected spots in the countryside or ranches. In the pastoral areas, they work, study and criticize together with the commune members and educate the commune members with the Party's basic line, thus tightly grasping the struggle between the two classes and the two roads and daily consolidating socialist battlefield in the countryside.

Implement Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line and Policies

Chairman Mao teaches, "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent." During the great proletarian cultural revolution, despite interference from Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionist line, the Wusu hsien committee all along upheld this line: The spearhead must not be directed at over 95 percent of the cadres and masses. There can be no vacillation in this line under whatever circumstances and one has at all times to keep a sober head. They said, "We will definitely not give

up the Party's principle because of the opposition of some people and will not adhere to our mistakes because of support from some people." Therefore, when interfered by some erroneous tides, they dare to offer firm resistance, and through wiping out the influence of some erroneous lines, they can prevent the possible emergence of erroneous tendencies. In this way, they have all along directed the spearhead against the class enemies and united the broad masses of cadres and the people thus making the situation in the whole hsien better and better.

In implementing the Party's line and policies, this hsien has done a better job in certain respects:

First, they attach great importance to the cultivation and education of the representatives of the mass organizations of the two original factions. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to interference from the secessionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the mass organizations of two factions also had emerged in Wusu hsien. There were some outstanding elements emerging from both factions. After the masses of the two factions saw through the plots of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and united together in response to Chairman Mao's call, the hsien committee looked upon the representatives of the mass organizations of the two factions as newborn forces, energetically and warmly took care of them politically, helped them ideologically and set strict demands for them in accordance with Chairman Mao's five criteria concerning the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. At present, some of them have already been selected for admission into the leading bodies at all levels and some have joined the Party. They are very well united,and through helping one another and advancing together, they have played a very useful role in work.

In the course of implementing the cadre policies of the Party, the hsien committee pays attention to adopting a correct attitude toward the cadres who have made mistakes. During the year following the establishment of the hsien revolutionary committee, over 95 percent of the cadres were liberated and employed and were gradually and rationally adjusted in the course of employment. A leading cadre in a unit under the hsien again made new mistakes after he was united for employment. Some people were of the opinion that he was a "stumbling block" and demanded his removal. The hsien committee thought that while they should heed seriously what the masses said, it was not the proletarian policy to adopt the method of killing the cadres who had made mistakes at one blow. They educated this cadre to work on the one hand and made a serious self-examination before the masses on the other. They also repeatedly publicized Chairman Mao's policy of "taking warning from the past in order to be more careful for the future and treating the illness in order to save the patient," raised the consciousness of the people in implementing the Party's general and specific policies and seriously helped this cadre sum up experiences and lessons and rectify his mistakes through practice. This resulted in attaining the goal of clarifying thinking and uniting the comrades. Because the hsien committee insists on adopting the policy of "unity, criticism, unity" toward the cadres who have made mistakes, the broad masses of cadres are not burdened ideologically. They work energetically and are bold in shouldering responsibilities.

The hsien committee also pays attention to fully trusting and boldly promoting the cadres of minority nationalities. Wusu hsien is situated in the Chuguchak (T'ach'eng) area in the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou and is a hsien inhabited by various nationalities, with the minority nationalities accounting for nearly half of the population in the whole hsien. The hsien committee pay attention to conducting education in nationalities policy of the Party. They fully realize that the nationalities problem is part and parcel of the whole problem of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. In order to genuinely unite with over 95 percent of the cadres and people, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the various proletarian policies of the Party, including the nationalities policy. In the course of implementing the nationalities policy of the Party, it is first necessary to guard against the great Han nationality mentality and at the same time pay attention to the thinking of local nationalism. It is necessary to respect the minority nationalities cadres and bring into full play their role. In the hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, there are members of the Kazakh, Uighur, Mongol, Hui and Han nationalities. The minority nationalities cadres are more familiar with the local conditions. The cadres of Han nationality in the standing committee of the hsien committee greatly esteem their opinions, energetically support their work and seriously solicit their opinions when studying relevant problems. In the majority of communes and ranches in this hsien at present, the No. 1 and No. 2 positions in the Party committee or revolutionary committee are filled by minority nationalities cadres. The various units under the jurisdiction of the hsien are also equipped with minority nationalities leading members. Following the rapid growth of minority nationalities cadres, the unity of the people of all nationalities in the whole hsien is further strengthened.

The Wusu hsien committee also pay attention to taking the whole situation into consideration and handling well their relations with neighbors. They take the initiative in handling well their relations with the troops stationed there, the production and construction army corps, and the units stationed by the autonomous region in the hsien. This also plays an active role in consolidating and developing the excellent situation in the whole hsien.

Strengthen the Building of Party Organizations at the Basic Level

Wusu hsien is able to constantly develop the excellent situation also because the hsien committee pay attention sensibly and properly grasping the ideological and organizational construction of Party organizations at the basic level. They are of the opinion that if the basic level is not properly run, the Party's leadership will come to nought and the implementation of the Party's line and general and specific policies cannot be guaranteed. In the past few years, the hsien committee had, through making use of the slack farm season to hold study classes on the Party's basic line, on the whole trained the more than 600 Party members and cadres at the basic level in the whole hsien by rotation. For more than a year, in

the past, the hsien committee have also organized the Party members and cadres at the basic level to seriously study such works as "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." In conjunction with organizing the Party members and cadres at the basic level to study the Marxist theories, the hsien committee have also conducted education in the basic knowledge of the Party to make the Party members and cadres understand that of industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the Party, it is the Party that exercises overall leadership and that the Party members must strictly abide by the organizational principle and unified discipline, namely "the individual must obey the organization, the minority must obey the majority, the lower levels must obey the upper levels and the whole Party must obey the Central Committee." Therefore, the consciousness of the Party members and cadres at the basic level in class struggle, the two-line struggle and continuation of the revolution has generally been raised and their Party sense strengthened. When going into the midst of the basic level, the leading members of the hsien committee also pay attention to grasping first of all the building of the basic-level organizations of the Party and whenever they discover problems, they opportunely help solve them.

In order to run well the basic level, the hsien committee also pay great attention to training the newborn forces, and strengthening the leadership of the basic-level organizations of the whole Party in accordance with the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. In the past few years, this hsien has selected over 130 new young cadres and woman cadres to reinforce the leading bodies at all levels.

* * *

PRC CONSTITUTION

Cardinal Law for Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- insights obtained from the study of the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China"

by

Kan Wen (甘 文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1975)

The "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" adopted at the first session of the 4th National People's Congress is the cardinal law of our socialist country. This Constitution takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought as the guide and clearly points out, "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism." "We must adhere to the basic line and policies of the Communist Party of China for the entire historical period of socialism and persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that our great motherland will always advance along the road indicated by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought." Through the Constitution the Party's basic line and policies have been affirmed and the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat legalized. This has not only scientifically summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat but also charted for us a clear and distinct road for progress. This Constitution will definitely play an enormous role in the struggle for socialist revolution and socialist construction waged by the people of our country.

After the seizure of political power by the proletariat and the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of means of production, are there still classes, class contradictions and class struggle? This bears on the great question of whether the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat can be carried through to the end and whether the dictatorship of the proletariat can be consolidated.

The modern revisionists vigorously disavow that there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the socialist society. This revisionist theory which runs counter to Marxism will inevitably lead to the restoration of capitalism. The revisionist clique of Khrushchev and Brezhnev of the Soviet Union is precisely an advocate of "the party of the whole people" and "the state of the whole people" that has transformed the first socialist country in the world created by Lenin into a social-imperialist country. After this gang of renegades have usurped supreme leadership in the Party and state of the Soviet Union, they get from bad

to worse in pushing this set of revisionist trash to uphold their reactionary rule. Recently, when commemoerating the Constitution Day of the Soviet Union on December 5, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique dwelt at length on so-called socialist "humanitarianism" and declared that the "socialist system of the Soviet Union is the most humanitarian system in the world." Lenin taught, "The proletarian state is the apparatus of the proletariat for the suppression of the bourgeoisie." The Soviet revisionist renegade clique dwells at length on the so-called "humanity" of the state apparatus. This is a shameless betrayal of Marxism-Leninism and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were figures of the Khrushchev-type in China. They vigorously spread "the theory of peace within the Party" and the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," maliciously attacked the struggle against revisionism carried out by our Party and attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat as a "meat mincer," etc., in a vain attempt to change the Party's basic line and policies, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in China. Under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao, their counter-revolutionary plot has been smashed.

Chairman Mao has summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and in the international arena and scientifically pointed out that after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, "Class struggle is still not over. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." "The question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled." Based on the principle of combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in China, Chairman Mao has charted for our Party a basic line and policies for the entire historical period of socialism, and this basic line has again been affirmed by the 9th and 10th Party Congresses and the current People's Congress. This basic line is the lifeblood of our Party and state.

Chairman Mao's theory concerning continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat tells us that class struggle in society will invariably be reflected within our Party. Chairman Mao has repeatedly admonished the whole Party to be good at distinguishing the figures of the Khrushchev type sleeping by our side and purging them in the struggle. Under the personal initiation and guidance of Chairman Mao, our country has carried out the great proletarian cultural revolution, smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. Over the past half century, our Party has gone through ten great two-line struggles. The downfall of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique is not the end of the two-line struggle within the Party. There will still be a two-line struggle within the Party for a long time to come, and it will still appear ten times, twenty times or thirty times and this is independent of man's will.

Chairman Mao's brilliant thought concerning continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is fully embodied in the new Constitution. We must abide by the provisions of the Constitution, insist on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and talk about the Party's basic line every year, every month and every day so that we can have a more sober understanding of this question. We must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including the various cultural spheres, carry on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way and use Marxism to occupy the entire superstructure, including the spheres of philosophy, history, education, literature, art and law.

Our state is a socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. Our proletarian dictatorship is first for oppressing the reactionary classes and elements and those who resist socialist transformation and construction within our country and suppressing all traitorous and counter-revolutionary activities. and second for guarding against the subversive activities and possible aggression by external enemies. The dictatorship of the proletariat on the one hand exercises dictatorship over the enemy and on the other hand implements democratic centralism among the people. In class society, freedom and democracy are not the end but the means and are both subordinated to given politics. In capitalist society there is freedom for the bourgeoisie to exploit the proletariat, but no freedom for the proletariat to reject exploitation, and with democracy for the bourgeoisie, there is no democracy for the proletariat and the working people. The bourgeoisie and revisionists advocate freedom and democracy that stand above classes for deceiving the working people. Such freedom and democracy serve the bourgeoisie and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

The freedom and democratic rights of the people of our country are in nature different from those of the capitalist countries. The Chinese people enjoy extensive democracy and freedom and the freedom and democracy which we talk about are also subordinated to the politics of the proletariat and for serving the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao points out, "Within the ranks of the people, we cannot do without freedom, nor can we do without discipline; we cannot do without democracy, nor can we do without centralism. This unity of democracy and centralism, of freedom and discipline, constitutes our democratic centralism." The Constitution has also provided that the masses of the people have the rights to speak out freely, air views fully, hold great debates and write big-character posters. Meanwhile, in accordance with Chairman Mao's suggestions, it has added the content concerning the freedom of citizens to strike. We must make better use of these provisions of the Constitution, to "create a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness and so help consolidate the leadership of the Communist Party of China over the state and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The Constitution calls upon the people of all nationalities in the whole country to unite together and win even greater victories. We must strengthen the unity of the workers and peasants, and consolidate and develop the great unity of the people of all nationalities. The Constitution has also fully affirmed the great role of the People's Liberation Army of China and the militia. We must strengthen the People's Liberation Army of China and the militia which are the cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat, safeguard the achievements of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the state, and guard against subversion and aggression by imperialism, social-imperialism and their lackeys. The Constitution has reiterated the general line of building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. We must build our country into a powerful modern socialist country as soon as possible and on the foundation of constantly raising social production, constantly improve and raise the level of the material life and cultural life of the people, consolidate the independence and security of the country and render greater contributions to mankind.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "An organization must have a set of regulations and a country must also have a set of regulations. The Constitution is precisely a set of general regulations and the cardinal law." This Constitution of ours is a summing up of the new experiences of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat of our country and is thus also the cardinal law which we must follow. We must seriously study the Constitution, resolutely implement and bravely defend it, carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end, and insure that our great mother country forever forges ahead triumphantly along the road charted by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought!

* * *

PARTY BASIC LINE

Uphold the Party's Basic Line and Vigorously Practice Socialism

by

the CCP Committee of the Szechwan Motor Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1975)

The good news of the triumphant opening of the 4th National People's Congress swept all over the vast land of the mother country like the imposing East wind.

For days in a row, steeped in happiness and joy, we broad masses of workers and cadres of the Szechwan Motor Plant warmly hailed the brilliant accomplishments made in socialist revolution and construction by our country in the past ten years, the great victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the tremendous achievements attained in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. All of us firmly expressed that we would even more closely rally around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, uphold the Party's basic line, vigorously practice socialism, put out more and better motor cars and render even greater contributions toward socialist construction in the combat year of 1975.

In face of the excellent situation, a review of the course taken by our plant has enabled us to deeply realize the importance of adhering to the Party's basic line. Our plant had for many years been a unit with "long-standing, big and difficult problems." In 1974, under the warm concern and education of the Party Central Committee, we seriously studied a series of important directives issued by the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao concerning the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and educated the masses and armed their brains with the Party's basic line. The broad masses of staff members and workers raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and in conjunction with the realities of class struggle and the two-line struggle in the plant, thoroughly exposed and criticized the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in vainly attempting to split up the ranks of the working class and conspiring to restore capitalism. Through thorough exposure and criticism, the broad masses of workers realized that the root cause of our backwardness lay in the intervention and sabotage of Lin Piao's revisionist line. United we focused our hatred on the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. There emerged a lively phase of discussion centering on the line, unity, Party spirit and the overall situation in the whole plant, and the plant overfulfilled the state plans of last year. The facts eloquently show that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." As long as the Party's basic line is upheld and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius properly grasped, the "long-standing, big and difficult problems" can be transformed.

The leadership Holds the key to the implementation of the Party's basic line with consistent and untiring efforts. In the past, the ideological and political line of the leading members of the Party committee in our plant was not adequately and correctly oriented. Some comrades did not sum up lessons and experiences or make self-criticism after they had made mistakes. Some comrades got entangled in historical and old grievances and could not unite with the cadres and masses who had once opposed them. In this way, they thwarted the socialist enthusiasm of the masses and could not lead the masses in seriously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, through the criticism of Lin Piao's revisionist line, the members of the leading bodies of the Party committee, educated and helped by the leadership and the masses, correctly oriented the ideological and political line. They took the lead in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, took the initiative in examining their own shortcomings and errors, and won the confidence and support of the broad masses of the people. Working in concert as one man, the higher and lower levels of the whole plant fought with unflagging efforts for accelerating the pace of socialist construction. Practice has also enabled us to realize that the revolution is marching forward, the movement is developing and the situation is ever changing. In order to take the initiative as the leadership at all times and insist on doing things in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, the Party committee must constantly correctly orient the ideological and political line.

Over the past year, the broad masses of workers in our plant have steeled themselves in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. A contingent of worker-theorists is growing to maturity. There have emerged in the whole plant a great number of activists in grasping revolution and promoting production and they are sinking the soaring enthusiasm derived from the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius into the vigorous practice of socialism.

The first session of the 4th National People's Congress has been successfully convened and inspiring and magnificent construction plans have been placed before us. The task is formidable but glorious. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, we are resolved to uphold the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, vigorously practice socialism, consolidate and develop the excellent situation and fight for accomplishing the various combat tasks set forth by the 4th National People's Congress.

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CRITICISM OF SOVIET REVISIONIST "RELAXATION"

Advocating "Relaxation" and Peddling "Charlatanry"

by

Theoretical study group of the Emery
Cloth Workshop

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Dec. 24, 1974)

In his brilliant writing "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," Lenin has profoundly criticized and repudiated Kautsky's notorious "theory of ultra-imperialism." This is of great and practical significance to our further understanding clearly the essence of the "theory of relaxation" disseminated by Soviet revisionist social imperialism.

The so-called "theory of ultra-imperialism" conjectured by Kautsky holds that in the period of imperialism, since the trend of development is heading toward monopoly, it is also heading toward a worldwide monopoly organization. This can "eliminate the contradiction of imperialism" and realize "lasting peace." Lenin hit the nail on the head pointing out that this was "supernonsense." Lenin had demonstrated the law of unbalanced development of capitalism with the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and come to this conclusion: To divide and re-divide the world, there is no other method besides the use of force or war to solve contradictions. The First World War and the Second World War were both unleashed by imperialism for the purpose of re-dividing the world. From the time Lenin wrote this book till now, the more than fifty years experience in life has completely testified to the scientific judgment of Lenin.

The "theory of ultra-imperialism" which had been smashed to smithereans by Lenin over fifty years ago has now been picked once again by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. Given a new label, it has been peddled with fanfare everywhere as a "medicated plaster." The Soviet revisionist renegade clique makes the "agreement" reached between the United States and the Soviet Union look so miraculous. It seems that once these two countries have reached some sort of "agreement," there would be "relaxation" in the whole international situation, and a "new historical period" of a "world without war would arrive. But facts speak louder than words. No matter how lovely the tune of "relaxation" may sound, a casual contrast of it with real life would make the "charlatanry" which the Soviet revisionist renegade clique peddles go completely bankrupt. Just take a look at the talks held by the heads of the United States and the Soviet Union in recent years. It was just after the reaching of a large heap of agreements in the second talk between the heads of the US and the Soviet Union that the fourth Middle East War broke out. One of these two overlords was prepared to send troops and the other was ready to fight. Just after reaching of some other "agreements" in the third talk between the

heads of the US and the Soviet Union, the Cyprus incident erupted. This has once again exposed the ambition of these two overlords to seize this important strategic base of Cyprus. At present these two superpowers are contending for hegemony all over the world, thus bringing unrest to the whole world. The so-called "relaxation" is nothing more than a replay of the supernonsense of Kautsky!

In fact, there is fundamentally no "peaceful" ultra-imperialism", and there is fundamentally also no real "relaxation." Why did the renegade Kautsky and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique wildly peddle such worthless trash? Lenin had in these years deeply bared the reactionary essence of Kautsky's "theory of ultra-imperialism." He said that it "has only one most reactionary objective which is to divert people's attention from the profundity of the existing contradiction." "There is only one objective or real social significance in that 'theory' of his, which is to use the hope for and possibility of achieving permanent peace under the capitalist system as the most reactionary form of consolation for the masses. Besides deceiving the masses, there is nothing else." This assertion by Lenin is also precisely an effective criticism of the "relaxation" nonsense trumpeted by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. The Soviet revisionists are at present clamoring every day for "relaxation." Its reactionary objective is also for deceiving the masses, and at the same time for benumbing their opponents, and covering up their aggression and subversive activities. Under the cover of "relaxation," they are undergoing an armament race for nuclear superiority. Under this smokescreen of "relaxation," they seek to disintegrate the Western bloc and consolidate the East European battlefront, in a vain attempt to control the whole of Europe and go further in contending for world hegemony with another superpower.

It can be seen that the renegade Kautsky and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique are identical in essence, but different only in form of expression. Kautsky only played the role of a pastor begging for alms from imperialism, but the Soviet revisionists make alternate use of the swindle of the pastor and the suppression of the hangman to carry out social-imperialism. The Soviet revisionists employ the lies of "relaxation" to cover up their aggressive crimes and war plans so as to attain the goal of disrupting the unity of the Third World. We must heighten our vigilance and thoroughly expose the reactionary essence of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao maliciously attacked our struggle against the Soviet revisionism and begged for the "nuclear protective umbrella" of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. This can only show that he and the renegade Kautsky were jackals of the same lair.

Lenin pointed out, "When private ownership of means of production still exist on this economic base, imperialist wars absolutely cannot be avoided." As long as there is imperialism, there is the danger of war. We must never be befuddled by the shouts for "relaxation." To guard against imperialist or social imperialist aggression and subversion, we must "heighten our vigilance and defend our motherland," firmly stand together with the people of the whole world, "carry the guns until the whole of mankind has been emancipated, and be prepared against war until the extinction of imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

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SUPPORTING THE ARMY AND CHERISHING THE PEOPLE

State Council and Military Commission Circular on Supporting Army and Cherishing People

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1975)

the state council and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china issued a joint circular recently.

it calls on the people in all parts of china to launch a movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of the armymen, and the army units throughout the country to launch a movement to support the government and cherish the people, in accordance with chairman mao's consistent teachings. it calls for launching the activities during the 1975 spring festival.

the circular says the convocation of the second plenary session of the c.p.c. tenth central committee and the first session of the fourth national people's congress and the documents passed at the meetings fully reflect the common aspirations of the people of all nationalities in china to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they will surely fill the people of the whole country with still greater enthusiasm for socialist revolution and construction, and exert great influence on china's future.

the present situation is excellent both at home and abroad, the circular says. in order to do better in carrying out chairman mao's teachings and strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, it is necessary that the various localities should, during the spring festival, broaden and deepen the movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to armymen's families, and the army units should broaden and deepen the movement to support the government and cherish the people.

the circular calls for an upsurge in the mass movement for the whole nation to learn from the people's liberation army and for the p.l.a. to learn from the people of the whole country. all localities and army units should learn from the taching oilfield and the tachai production brigade as well as from outstanding army and civilian units that have come to the fore in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the circular demands that revolutionary committees at all levels, in the light of relevant principles and

policies of the party, make a conscientious review of their work of supporting the army, taking care of dependents of armymen and fallen heroes, giving preferential treatment and pensions to disabled armymen and providing demobilized armymen and those transferred to the civilian service with jobs and accommodation, and commend those outstanding units and individuals, rectify shortcomings and improve their work as a whole in this regard.

all army units should seriously sum up their experience in supporting the government and cherishing the people, aiding socialist construction and supporting socialist new things.

the circular also calls for carrying forward the party's style of integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and practising criticism and self-criticism, strictly observing the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, and implementing the principle of plain living and hard struggle, and building the country with diligence and thrift.

the circular says in conclusion: all armymen and civilians in the country should make further efforts to carry out the great strategic principles advanced by chairman mao "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony." they should further strengthen army building, improve the people's militia, guard against sabotage by class enemies, and guard against surprise attacks by imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism in particular. we are determined to liberate taiwan. let us unite to win still greater victories.

CADRE PARTICIPATION IN LABOR

Chinese Cadres Active in Productive Labor

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Feb. 1, 1975)

praising local cadres for taking an active part in productive labour, commune peasants of a southwest china county say: "all terraced fields are moistened by their sweat; each stone embankment bears their fingerprints." the words aptly describe how these cadres join the masses in changing mountains and improving the soil and show the quality of cadres throughout china as ordinary workers.

at the farmland improvement sites in wuhsi county, szechwan province, nobody can tell a leading cadre from a peasant. the secretaries of the county party committee, the chairman of the county revolutionary committee as well as cadres in the commune all join the peasants in shotfiring, and building terraced fields and stone embankments and direct the work on the spot.

the county's large-scale farmland improvement started in may, 1973. since then leading cadres of the party committee and the revolutionary committee have been working at selected grassroots units where they conduct investigation and study and take part in physical labour. they analyse and solve problems arising in farmland improvement work common to the whole county at these frontline posts and then apply the experience everywhere else. two-thirds of the leading cadres at the county and commune levels stay regularly at the worksites, and cadres of production brigades and teams always work alongside the commune members.

hsiang jen-hou, deputy-secretary of the county party committee, has chosen to work at the chiuchiapo project in the shihlung production brigade. he always goes to work in the star-lit early morning. when commune members on their way to work heard the clanging of a pick in the rocky valley, they would say, "the secretary is already working. let's hurry up."

yao yuan-yen, over 60, is an experienced stone layer who was invited to advise on the building of embankments. impressed by the exemplary role of the leading cadres working from dawn to dusk, he pitched into the work himself wherever he could.

one morning yao yuan-yen went to the worksite ahead of hsiang jen-hou. hsiang jen-hou said: "at your age you shouldn't start working so early." yao yuan-yen replied: "since you come so early, how could i stay in bed?"

hsiang jen-hou's revolutionary example of hard work inspired the masses with great enthusiasm in reshaping the mountains and rivers. four of the five hillocks at chiuchiapo were removed in a year.

another leading cadre noted for his exemplary role in the all-out farmland improvement drive is "stonemason jan". jan shao-hsuan, deputy secretary of the party committee of the lungwang people's commune, has earned the name because he always carries a hammer and a chisel and joins the masses wherever he finds the stonework is being done for building embankments.

following jan shao-hsuan's example, two other secretaries of the commune party committee take a regular part in labour. they stick to the worksites in the daytime and handle routine matters in the evening. this inspired the other cadres and commune members to greater efforts to improve farming conditions. since may, 1973, the commune has built 74 hectares of contour terraced fields on the rocky slopes, some with a flight of 110 stairs.

seventy per cent of the farmland in the county used to be scattered on the slopes and yielded little because of frequent natural disasters. farming conditions gradually improved after liberation. in 1973, a campaign to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, swept the county and many permanent farm works were built. some 3,200 hectares of terraced fields appeared in less than two years. the county's grain yield in 1973 increased by 18.6 per cent over what it was in the previous year, and in 1974 it was 10 per cent higher than in 1973. from 1972 to 1974, the grain output increased by 45,000 tons, an increase equal to the county's 1949 total.

speaking of cadre participation in farmland improvement work, tung chia-chi, first secretary of the county party committee and chairman of the county revolutionary committee, made these remarks: "by taking part in labour, we form closer ties with the masses and get a deeper understanding of what's going on in the rural areas so that we can provide correct and better leadership."

citing an example of this, he recalled that during the busy farming season in may, 1973, the county decided to assign 20 per cent of its labour power as a special force for farmland improvement. but there were pros and cons on the decision: some people said it was good for year-round farm improvement, while others were worried that it would take too much off the man-power engaged in actual production.

tung chia-chi was then working at the shihlung production brigade under the fenghuang commune he selected for investigation and study. he sought the opinions of peasants and rank-and-file cadres on the decision during work breaks. some peasants said: "without a special force improving the hilly land, the work would have to stop during busy seasons. others added: "the labour force in our brigade has become bigger and stronger as the young people grow up. why can't we have a special force for hilly land improvement?"

enlightened by these comments, tung chia-chi and the brigade's cadres made investigations into typical cases and found that there was a manpower potential. he analysed the first-hand material gathered by himself and other leading cadres, and jointly they decided to organize a special force. since then, a regular number of 30,000 people in the county have been working on the hills round the year, joined by many more in slack farming seasons. as a result, the improvement of hilly land in the county has developed in scale and assumed a higher speed.

in their study of the constitution of the people's republic of china adopted recently at the first session of the fourth national people's congress, cadres in wuhsi county acquired a deeper understanding of the importance of persevering in physical labour. the constitution says: "cadres at all levels must participate in collective productive labour." they declared that they will maintain forever their quality as part of the working people and make new contributions to the cause of the revolution.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES CADRES

Leading Cadres of Minority Nationalities for Northwest China Autonomous Prefecture

(NCNA-English Sining, Feb. 1, 1975)

the 126 cadres of minority nationalities in a northwest china autonomous prefecture are playing an important role in the socialist revolution and construction.

promoted from among herdsmen and other working people, the cadres include secretaries and deputy secretaries of party committees and chairmen and vice-chairmen of revolutionary committees at prefectural, county and people's commune levels in chinghai's haihsi mongolian-tibetan-kazakh autonomous prefecture. they account for 63 per cent of the total number of leading cadres at these three levels in the prefecture.

hsihoupa, deputy secretary of the party committee of this livestock breeding prefecture, is a tibetan. since becoming a leading cadre in 1971, he has spent several months every year working and making investigations in the prefecture's four counties and most of its communes. from his findings, he confirmed that insufficient water and grass were holding back local animal husbandry, and drew the conclusion that large-scale grassland construction and water conservancy works must be undertaken.

hsihoupa and some other cadres went to the kuanchiao people's commune to help sum up its experience in building pasturage. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, this traditionally arid area has laid four underground conduits totalling 15,000 metres and dug seven ponds to collect and store mountain spring water for its 50,000 animals, and expanded its pastures by 2,000 hectares. hsihoupa spent 40 days in the commune and inspected every water conservancy project. the successful experience of this commune was popularized throughout the prefecture.

forty per cent of the prefecture's land was barren mountain. some people did not believe that grass could grow on the rock-strewn slopes. hsihoupa went to the chamajih production brigade and successfully grew grass on barren land in an experiment with the help of local cadres. the next year, he went to the kouli commune 3,800 metres above sea level and together with the masses made experiments in growing perennial grass. three of the six varieties grew a metre high in a year. the convincing results helped emancipate the minds of the masses. twelve of the 28 animal breeding communes in the prefecture now grow such grass.

former poor kazakh herdsman halimu was a hired hand and begged for food in the old society. he is now a standing committee member of the karmu county party committee and vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee.

his parents were hired hands in the employ of herdowners before liberation. halimu started grazing sheep for a herdowner when he was only seven. his childhood in the old society left scars on his body from the beatings by the herdowner and bitings by dogs, and filled him with deep hatred for the exploiting classes.

nurtured by the party, halimu became the first cadre of kazakh nationality in chinghai after liberation. the party organization and cadres of han nationality helped him and he learned to read and write and study chairman mao's works. in the democratic reform, he led local poor kazakh herdsmen in struggling against feudal herdowners and headm... later he led them in taking the socialist road of collectivization, organizing cooperatives and then people's communes.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, halimu and the kazakh herdsmen were very active. recalling how their families suffered in the old society and their own experiences, they sharply criticized the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao, and denounced their crimes in attempting a capitalist restoration. they repudiated the doctrines of confucius and mencius and other ideologies of the exploiting classes. they played a positive role in the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

Road Maintenance Workers Ensure Highland Traffic

(NCNA-English Sining, Jan. 31, 1975)

through traffic along the chinghai-tibet highway is ensured the year round by maintenance workers in a dogged fight against snow, ice and heavy rain.

averaging 4,000 metres above sea level, the 2,000-kilometre highway is an important artery in west china. the maintenance workers' posts are ten kilometres apart, and many workers have been cited for their excellent service.

the huashihchia general maintenance station takes care of a stretch of nearly 1,000 kilometres starting from sining, capital of chinghai province, and terminating in two tibetan autonomous prefectures close to tibet. here the highway crosses the upper reaches of the yellow and yangtze rivers and climbs over nine mountains at least 4,500 metres above sea level. the mountains are snowbound seven months in a year and snowflakes fall even in summer. but motor traffic remains smooth in these winter days, a credit to the maintenance workers who work for the sake of the revolution on the snowy plateau.

when workers set up the first maintenance post on the snow-capped machieh mountain 4,800 metres above sea level, their tents were blown away several times one night. ma pao-ching, son of a poor peasant of the hui nationality, joined his fellow workers in moving in over 5,000 cubic metres of rocks from six kilometres away. with these and the adobe they made themselves, they put up ten rooms and sank a 21-metre-deep well in the frozen earth by building fires to melt the ice.

ma pao-ching and his workmates often study and discuss works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao in the evenings. during one discussion ma pao-ching recalled his misery in the old society. he went begging and tended sheep for a landlord as a child, and was so badly exploited that he had to go barefoot in the snow even in the dead of winter. this aroused the comrades' hatred for the old society. they said: "we were all children of the poor and down-trodden in the old society. but for the party and chairman mao, we couldn't have become masters of the country. we are in charge of a highway that leads to peking. we must do real good work." thanks to their effective maintenance, motor vehicles

run along the snow mountain path with speed and safety. ma pao-ching now heads the maintenance post.

the road maintenance workers showed their staunch revolutionary will in a struggle against a big snowstorm on the nichoma mountain 5,200 metres above sea level.

a heavy snow of several days buried all gullies, rivers and streams in the mountain. a 20-kilometre section of the highway was blocked and no vehicle could get through.

workers in charge of the section all volunteered for the fight to reopen traffic. at the party branch's prompt decision, a shock brigade was formed under deputy party branch secretary wang chih-min and deputy head of the maintenance station liu shao-kuo to dig away the snow and ice.

the workers had to endure cutting pains in their faces as they were pelted with chunks of snow and gravel turned up by the storm and could hardly see anything beyond 20 or 30 metres. wang chih-min followed the tops of wire poles appearing above the snow, inched forward carefully to avoid falling into a pit and traced out the road in five hours. by the time he got back, his clothes had all frozen stiff.

in a 23-day fight against the snowstorm, the workers cleared away 3,000 cubic metres of snow and 2,000 cubic metres of ice to open a 20-kilometre smooth passage for motor vehicles in the endless drifts of snow.

a 10-kilometre section of the highway winds across a mountain at the head of the yellow river and is particularly hard to negotiate because of its 37 hairpin turns. fired with greater revolutionary enthusiasm in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the workers in charge of this section declared: "we must not just keep the road in a usable condition but improve it so that the lorries can run faster with bigger loads along the socialist path."

they started rebuilding the road in april, 1973. apart from fulfilling their normal duties, the workers put in another 149 workdays during which they did 1,400 cubic metres of earth and stonework and improved eight bends.

by putting in extra efforts on top of routine repairs, the workers turned this perilous mountain road into a top quality stretch without asking for state funds or additional manpower.

in the early post-liberation days, industrial goods and building materials had to be sent to the areas by yaks. in winter, the area became almost isolated from the other parts of the country. now industrial supplies and consumer goods stream into the minority nationality areas of chinghai and tibet while wools, beef and mutton and other animal products flow out along the chinghai-tibet highway.

SHIPBUILDING

China Develops Shipbuilding Industry Self-reliantly

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1975)

new china is now capable of designing 10,000-ton class ocean-going vessels and building them entirely with domestic materials and equipment. twentyfive years ago, china's shipyards could only did repairs and make small boats with imported supplies.

this change marks an important success won by the country's shipbuilding industry in adhering to the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

before liberation, china's coastal waters were crawled with ships flying a multitude of different colours, but none bore a chinese name-plate. today, a fast growing fleet of china-made 10,000-ton ships is sailing on oceans.

the embryo of china's modern shipbuilding industry appeared a century ago. however, controlled by imperialism and the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie before liberation, chinese shipyards were in fact only repair depots servicing foreign ships, a case so typical of colonial and semi-colonial industry.

it was after the founding of the people's republic that china began to develop its shipbuilding industry independently and with the initiative in its own hands. while re-building or expanding the existing shipyards, china set up new shipyards at major navigation centres and fishing ports. before long, chinese shipbuilders, acting as masters of the country, built china's first

10,000-ton ocean-going freighter and low-speed high-power marine diesel engine with domestic materials and equipment.

the great proletarian cultural revolution which started in 1966 helped speed up the development of the industry. in this struggle against revisionism, the shipbuilders, in the light of chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance, criticized the slavish comprador philosophy peddled by liu shao-chi that "building a ship is not as good as buying one, and buying a ship is not as good as chartering one." both liu shao-chi and lin piao, who slighted the strength of the masses, did not believe that a country with a relatively weak industry to fall back upon could develop its shipbuilding industry independently. the workers declared: "as masters of the country, we can surely develop our own shipbuilding industry no matter how low our starting point is. for the time being, it might be rather slow and difficult for us to build ships; but, in the long-run, this is the only way that we can develop the shipbuilding industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results and, more important, put it on the solid basis of independence. we are sure to overcome all the difficulties with our own hands no matter how great they are."

starting with simple improvised equipment and combining indigenous and modern methods, the workers turned out advanced products one after another. shipbuilders in shanghai and tientsin successfully constructed 10,000-ton passenger-freight ships on 3,000-ton and 5,000-ton building berths respectively. the kiangnan shipyard in shanghai turned out 10,000 h.p. marine diesel engines with equipment of their own make in mat sheds since there were no workshops large enough to house the enormous engines.

in the eight years of the cultural revolution, dozens of vessels of the 10,000-ton class were constructed in china and the total tonnage of all types of shipping added was more than that built in the seventeen years preceding the movement. the tonnage of shipping and number of 10,000-ton class ships completed in 1974 were respectively 6 and more than ten times the comparable figures for 1965, the year prior to the cultural revolution. the 1974 tonnage figure exceeded the sum total built in almost a century before liberation.

china has progressed from making ordinary vessels for transport and harbour service, fishing boats, passenger ships and large tugboats to the building of such vessels involving higher technical standards as 10,000-ton class ocean-going freighters, oil-tankers, large dredgers, floating cranes, icebreakers and ships for oil prospecting, ocean surveying and pile driving.

in addition, small shipyards run by local authorities have turned out large numbers of boats for short-distance transportation and farm use and are popularizing cement boats to meet local needs.

though running a few shipyards, old china had no basic industries to support a full-fledged shipbuilding industry. such essential materials for building ships as steel plates, main and auxiliary engines and other accessories and even screw bolts and nuts and rivets had to be imported. china is now able to design and manufacture complete sets of equipment for ships by relying on its own efforts and using its own materials. the developing steel and machine-building industries are providing more and more materials and equipment in support of the shipbuilding industry. the state has set up special factories to make marine diesel engines, auxiliary engines, navigation instruments, meters and other equipment. with growing capacities of these industries, china now turns out over 10,000 kinds of such products covering a whole range from ship steel to 10,000 h.p. engines, meters and furnishings. the building cycle is shortened greatly.

much progress has also been made in shipbuilding research and designing. the state has set up scientific research and designing institutes which were non-existent in old china. such establishments were also set up one after another by industrial departments concerned. all shipyards have their own research and designing units consisting of workers, cadres and technicians. there are colleges specializing in shipbuilding which enrol a number of shipbuilders every year. a technical force mastering up-to-date shipbuilding science and technology has come into being.

SPORTS

Seething Winter Sports Activities in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1975)

running, skating, skiing, body-building exercises and swimming are among the sports activities now seething both in the cities and the countryside across china as the mercury has plummeted well below the freezing point in most parts of the country. many workers, peasants and soldiers say they have got to build up an excellent physique in order to cope with the gigantic tasks of revolution and production ahead.

every morning in the chinese capital, groups of youngsters and workers spill from the residential quarters and run in the dawn of day despite the severe cold. a rough survey shows that 1,700,000 young people here are joining the winter "[illegible]ing-yenan" running programme projected to cover an equivalent of the total distance between the capital and the old revolutionary centre.

in shanghai, china's largest industrial city, some two million people are taking up distance running in the diversified programme of winter sports activities. in the north china metropolis of tientsin, well over one million people are taking part in the "run to yenan" programme. there has been a marked increase in women participation in distance running this winter. all the women workers in the "long march" metal cable plant have signed up for the running programme.

taking the country as a whole, the running programme this winter is drawing a greater entry than any previous year, with its activities spreading to medium and small cities and even such border areas as sinkiang, tibet and yunnan. at karmu, a new city that has sprung up on the gobi desert on the chinghai plateau, the entire staff and student body of a middle school joined a running programme under which each class had to cover 2,913 kilometres, or the distance between karmu and peking. the programme which started last december 1 was completed on january 10 and some of the classes finished it in just about 20 days.

in lintsang prefecture, a mountain area in yunnan province, a winter track meet featuring medium and long distance events was held for the first time with entrants from local wa, tai, lahu, pai and han nationalities. the opening ceremony drew a big crowd, and many commune members travelled as much as 25 kilometres to watch the events. they joyously described the meet as a crystallization of chairman mao's revolutionary line

in sports and pledged to build up their health in order better to grasp revolution, promote production, step up construction in the frontier areas of the socialist motherland and make a greater contribution to mankind.

large-scale distance running contests were staged in many cities and areas around new year's day, attracting tens of thousands of participants from workers, peasants, soldiers and students in each case.

in addition to long distance running, people in various parts of china also engage in ball games, skating, skiing, swimming, horse racing, wushu (chinese boxing), gymnastics, cycling, calisthenics and other exercises. in heilungkiang and kirin provinces, where the temperature is often 30 degrees below zero centigrade in winter, rink events feature prominently in the local sports activities. every day tens of thousands of sports enthusiasts in such cities as harbin, tsitsihar, mutanchiang, kirin and changchun are seen skating or playing ice hockey. people in kirin province's yenpien korean autonomous prefecture take to skating en masse on frozen rivers and lakes which provide ideal natural ice rinks.

in warmer southern china, tens of thousands of people swim in rivers and lakes in hupeh, hunan, kiangsu, chekiang, fukien and yunnan provinces. on january 7, ten thousand workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, armymen, militiamen, red guards, little red guards, revolutionary cadres, school graduates settled in rural areas and city inhabitants in nanning, capital of south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region, swam across a 300-metre-wide local river. the oldest participant was over 60 while the youngest only five.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine President Greets Chairman Chu Teh on His Re-election

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1975)

president of the republic of argentina maria estela martinez de peron has sent a message to chairman chu teh of the standing committee of china's fourth national people's congress, expressing the sincerest greetings to him on his reelection. the message reads:

in the name of the people and the government of argentina and in my own name, i send to your excellency the sincerest greetings, wishing you personal happiness, and welfare and prosperity of the friendly country.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Charge d'Afaires ad Interim Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1975)

j.l. lander, charge d'affaires ad interim of the australian embassy in china, gave a reception here this evening for the australian volleyball delegation's visit to china.

among the guests were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, lin ping, director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs, and chinese volleyball coaches and players.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian President Greets Premier Chou En-Lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1975)

ernesto geisel, president of the federative republic of brazil, sent a message yesterday to premier chou en-lai, extending congratulations on his appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on your appointment by the people's congress as premier of the people's republic of china, i wish to convey to your excellency my congratulations and best wishes.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese President Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1975)

u ne win, president of the socialist republic of the union of burma, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, congratulating him on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i take much pleasure in conveying to your excellency my sincere congratulations and best wishes for your success and continued good health on this happy occasion of your re-election as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

we greatly value the traditional and existing ties of friendship between our two countries and look forward to even closer cooperation and the strengthening of those ties in the future.

Burmese Premier Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1975)

u sein win, prime minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, congratulating him on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your re-election as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, i would like to convey to you in the name of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of the union of burma and in my own name my warm congratulations and best wishes for further success.

i avail myself of this opportunity to express my confidence that the friendly relations existing between our two countries will be further developed and strengthened in the spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Chinese Foreign Minister Continues Talks with Gambian Minister of External Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs, continued talks here today with alieu badara n'jie, gambian minister of external affairs.

the gambian minister of external affairs and other distinguished gambian guests attended a performance of the revolutionary modern peking opera "the azalea mountain" this evening accompanied by vice-foreign minister ho ying. this morning, the gambian guests toured the great wall and the ting ling, a ming dynasty tomb.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Calcutta

(NCNA-English Calcutta, Jan. 31, 1975)

a table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china arrived here in two groups on january 28 and 30 to take part in the forthcoming 33rd world table tennis championships. leader of the delegation is chao cheng-hung and deputy leaders are hsu yin-sheng, cheng min-chih and chen pin.

leader of the women's team of the chinese delegation is chang chun-han with chang hsieh-lin and li ho-nan as coaches. women players are: hu yu-lan, chang li, huang hsi-ping, cheng huai-ying, ko hsin-ai, chu hsiang-yun, yen kuei-li and lin mei-chun. leader of the men's team is ho tsu-pin with li fu-jung and chuang chia-fu as coaches. men players are: hsi en-ting, li chen-shih, hsu shao-fa, liang ko-liang, li peng, li ching-kuang, lu yuan-sheng, tiao wen-yuan, li teh-yang and li cho-min.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the organizing committee of the championships and t.d. ranga ramanujan, president of the table tennis federation of india, b.k. guha, education secretary of the west bengal state government, and others.

at the airport, the chinese delegation was accorded a warm welcome by the indian people, personages of the sports circles and local chinese residents. indian girls garlanded members of the delegation. the welcomers held aloft a banner inscribed in chinese "long live the friendship between the indian and chinese peoples exclamation" and chanted: "hindi chini bhai bhai (the indian and chinese peoples are brothers) exclamation"

in a statement to the press at the airport, leader of the chinese delegation chao cheng-hung said: the chinese table tennis delegation is here to take part in the 33rd world table tennis championships and will learn from the players and other people of various countries in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second". he said: "in order to strengthen the friendship and unity among the people and players of various countries and promote the development of world table tennis, we will contribute our share to the success of the world table tennis championships together with the friends of various countries." "traditional friendship has long existed between the chinese and indian peoples. the chinese people have always cherished friendly sentiments for the indian people," he added.

also present were b.k. basu, chairman of the all-india kotnis memorial committee, and members of the committee and of the india-china friendship association of calcutta district.

ma mu-ming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in india, and diplomatic officials of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea were also present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Communist Party (M-L) General Secretary Greets Convocation of China's Fourth National People's Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1975)

fosco dinucci, general secretary of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) sent a message recently to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending congratulation on the successful holding of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of china. the message reads:

the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) salutes the great victory of the chinese people's congress and the new constitution which is a forward step in strengthening the dictatorship of proletariat.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1975)

jamaican prime minister michael manley received chinese ambassador to jamaica li chao in kingston yesterday and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from the capital of jamaica.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hao Chung-shih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1975)

acting president of the chinese society of agronomy hao chung-shih met and had a friendly conversation here today with a friendship visiting group of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association. leader of the group is kazuhiko tsuji and deputy leader is nobuo takei.

CHINA AND KOREA

Film Reception in Peking Marks Korean People's Army Day Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1975)

senior colonel kang song chol, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, gave a film reception here this afternoon in celebration of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army.

among the guests at the reception were ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; liang pi-yeh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang chih-ming, political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of departments concerned.

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

korean films were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Supreme Head of State Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1975)

their majesties supreme head of state of malaysia tuanku abdul halim mu'adzam shah ibni al-marhum sultan badlishah and the queen received and had a friendly conversation with chinese ambassador to malaysia wang yu-ping and comrade shih hung-chao at the state palace today, according to a kuala lumpur report.

Malayan Communist Party Cables Successful Holding of China's Fourth National People's Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of malaya sent a message on january 25 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the successful holding of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

we have learnt with great joy the happy news of the successful holding of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china. in the name of the whole membership of the communist party of malaya, all the fighters of the malayan national liberation army and the revolutionary malayan people, we extend to you and through you to the great chinese people our warmest congratulations.

the tremendous achievements of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china have consolidated and developed the great victories won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, demonstrated the unprecedented unity of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country on the basis of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and further strengthened and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. the adoption of "the constitution of the people's republic of china" has further enriched and developed the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and on practice

under its guidance. the successful holding of the fourth national people's congress constitutes another great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. this new victory won by the communist party of china and the chinese people under the wise leadership of chairman mao will have a far-reaching impact not only on china's socialist revolution and socialist construction but also on the struggle waged by the people of all countries against imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

the malayan people take as their own this new victory of the chinese people and regard it as a tremendous encouragement to our people in their revolutionary struggle.

while greeting your historic success, we wholeheartedly wish the communist party of china and the chinese people under the wise leadership of the tenth central committee of the party headed by chairman mao more brilliant successes in their future struggle.

long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two parties and two peoples exclamation

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live the great people's republic of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the revolutionary teacher comrade mao tsetung exclamation

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Technical Group Leaves Mexico for Home

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jan. 31, 1975)

the chinese rice technical group led by tseng shih-mai left here for home today after concluding a three-month investigation and visit in mexico in accordance with a programme on cultural, scientific and technical exchange signed between the two countries.

during its stay in mexico, the group visited 10 of the 15 rice-growing states of the country and exchanged experiences on rice cultivation and other

Papua New Guinean Minister for Defense, Foreign Relations and Trade Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1975)

sir. albert [illegible] kiki, minister for defence, foreign relations and [illegible] of papua new guinea, and his party arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade cheng to-pin, departmental director of the ministry of agriculture and forestry cheng chung and deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign affairs wu fan-wu.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jan. 31, 1975)

a chinese government trade delegation led by li chiang, minister of foreign trade, arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to sri lanka.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were illangaratne, minister, and dr. kelegama, secretary, of the ministry of [illegible] and external trade, as well as members of the sri lanka-china friendship association.

chinese ambassador to sri lanka huang ming-ta was also present.

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jan. 31, 1975)

sri lanka prime minister madame sirimavo bandaranaike received the chinese government trade delegation led by minister of foreign trade li chiang yesterday afternoon.

the prime minister had a cordial talk with minister li chiang.

li chiang conveyed to madame sirimavo bandaranaike regards from chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai. madame bandaranaike asked minister li chiang to convey her regards to the chinese state leaders.

present on the occasion were tikiri banda ilangaratne, minister, and dr. kelegama, secretary of the ministry of foreign and internal trade, and huang ming-ta, chinese ambassador to sri lanka.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Greets Premier Chou En-lai on Re-Appointment

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1975)

mwalimu julius k. nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, most warmly congratulating him on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

"i have great pleasure to extend to you our warmest and most heartfelt congratulations for your reappointment to a further term as prime minister of the great friendly people's republic of china. to your endeavour, comrade prime minister, we are earnestly hopeful the revolutionary leadership of your country will continue to forge fruitful and maturely meaningful co-operation in our common struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism, racialism and the building of independent national economies. may i also on behalf of the people, the party, the government and that of my own, wish you the best in your personal health and the prosperity of the people's republic of china."

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Prime Minister Dr. Eric E. Williams of Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in hospital here this afternoon with dr. eric eustace williams, prime minister of trinidad and tobago, and george chambers, minister of finance, and eustace seignoret, permanent representative to the united nations, who are accompanying the prime minister on the visit.

present on the occasion were chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, departmental director chu chuan-hsien and deputy departmental directors chen teh-ho and tang wen-sheng.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Holds Talks with Prime Minister Eric Eustace Williams

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping held talks this morning with dr. eric eustace williams, prime minister of trinidad and tobago.

taking part in the talks on the trinidad and tobago side were george chambers, minister of finance, and eustace seignoret, permanent representative to the united nations.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan and vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries tang ke.

Peking Banquet Welcomes Prime Minister Dr. Williams of Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, hosted a banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening in the name of premier chou en-lai to warmly welcome prime minister dr. eric eustace williams of trinidad and tobago and all other distinguished guests from trinidad and tobago accompanying the prime minister on the visit.

among those attending the banquet were chinese leaders chen yung-kuei, ni chih-fu and ngapo ngawang-jigme; secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress chi peng-fei; minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua; vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung; vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua; vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan; vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries tang ke; vice-minister of finance chiang tung-ping; and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping proposed a toast at the banquet. the vice-premier, on behalf of premier chou en-lai and the chinese government and people, expressed warm welcome to prime minister williams and all the other distinguished guests from trinidad and tobago.

he stated: "dr. williams is our well-known friend. the honourable prime minister made a successful state visit to our country not long ago, which constituted a new chapter in the annals of friendly relations and cooperation between china and trinidad and tobago. now, prime minister williams has come to our country again. we are convinced that this visit will surely make another contribution toward further strengthening the friendship between our two countries and peoples."

in his toast, prime minister williams expressed his appreciation to premier chou en-lai, the chinese government and people in general, of this warm welcome. he said concrete discussions would be held during the current visit on the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

prime minister williams proposed a toast "to the success of our joint efforts in achieving a greater dignity and a status, both economic and political, more in accord with national aspirations, for all the peoples and countries of the third world to which the people's republic of china and trinidad and tobago belong."

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish President Greets Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1975)

fahri s. koruturk, president of the republic of turkey, has sent a message to chairman chu teh, extending warm congratulations on his re-election as chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your excellency's re-election to the high office of chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, i am pleased to express to you my warm congratulations as well as my best wishes for the prosperity and well-being of the people's republic of china.

i hope that the friendly relations between our two countries will be further developed.

Turkish Prime Minister Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1975)

sadi irmak, prime minister of the republic of turkey, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, extending his heartfelt congratulations on his reassuming the office of premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your excellency's reassuming the high office of premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, i wish to extend to you my heartfelt congratulations.

i am convinced that the friendly relations between turkey and the people's republic of china will further develop in the years to come.

END

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